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LAST EDITION

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PRICE TWO CENTS

BAY STATE GRANGE AGAINST RECIPROCITY C. M. GARDNER SAYS

Master of Farmers' Organization Appears Before Senate Finance Committee to Oppose Canadian Pact.

SEES NO GOOD IN IT

Believes It Will Halt Revival of Agriculture by the Colleges—Selling Free Demands Free Buying.

WASHINGTON—The protest of the farmers of Massachusetts against the ratification of the Canadian reciprocity agreement was stated to the Senate finance committee today by Charles M. Gardner, master of the state Grange.

Mr. Gardner in opening his address referred to a former hearing before the committee, when he said that he believed the farmers of Massachusetts were opposed to the agreement.

"Then we said we believed this to be the case," said Mr. Gardner. "Today we can say we know that the voice of Massachusetts is against the agreement. And in making that statement I am speaking not only for the members of the state Grange, but for the farmers of the state generally, who have expressed themselves to me in the last few weeks."

Mr. Gardner referred to meetings of the Grange which have been held recently in Massachusetts, not for the purpose of discussing the Canadian agreement but at which the agreement was the principal topic discussed.

He also referred to the agricultural training being given to the young men in the state college of agriculture, in the effort to repopulate the land to bring it into a state of cultivation and intelligent management.

"The result of this training has been that within 10 years there has been a swinging back to the country," said Mr. Gardner. "Today 500 young farmers are preparing to return to the farms from our agricultural college, relying on the continuance of conditions that have prevailed in the past."

"We in Massachusetts believe that the ratification of this agreement will be a distinct blow to the prospects of these young farmers. The possibility of its ratification has already brought about a stoppage of proposed improvements on farms throughout the state, and negotiations for the transfer of our farm lands have been brought to an abrupt conclusion."

Mr. Gardner told the committee that the business of the milk producers was seriously threatened. He said also that the treaty would result in a termination of prosperity of the apple raisers and the hay producers of the Commonwealth. Summing up, Mr. Gardner said:

"Not only are the farmers opposed to this agreement, but the business men and merchants of the cities whose prosperity is dependent upon that of the farmers are against ratification. We are here to voice our convictions against this agreement and to ask for a square deal. If the agreement is ratified, then we will be forced to try something else. If we are forced to sell on a free basis, we must be given an opportunity to buy on a free basis, and we will be forced to try some other method than simple appeal if this agreement is ratified."

In answer to questions Mr. Gardner asserted that Canadian reciprocity as an issue in Massachusetts was given more prominence outside the state than was warranted.

"The gentleman who was elected Governor," he said, "made his campaign on a great variety of issues."

Representatives of the Home Market Club of Boston and of the fish industry of Gloucester are expected in Washington on Wednesday and will have a hearing before the committee.

Mr. Marchand, master of the Rhode Island Grange, opposed the agreement, particularly on behalf of the poultry raisers of that state, whose business, he

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Missionary to the Miners and Cowboys Finds Small Portable Organ Aids Work



PLAYING GOSPEL HYMNS IN CAMP.

EPISCOPALIAN DAY BEING OBSERVED AT "WORLD IN BOSTON"

A prediction that during the next ten years tremendous strides will be made in the work of evangelizing the Orient, in large part through the results of the present missionary exposition, "The World in Boston," in Mechanics building and that all the peoples of all lands will be evangelized, was made today by the Rev. G. H. Brock, missionary in southern India.

Today is Episcopalian day, and on the program, which is of special interest to Episcopals, are the following events:

Mass meeting of all Episcopal stewards at 5 p. m.; afternoon address by the Rt. Rev. William Lawrence, bishop of eastern Massachusetts; addresses by John W. Wood, the Rev. R. I. Burleson and the Rev. R. F. Alsop, D. D., on the "Forward Movement"; address by Miss Julia Emery of New York; address by George Heber Jones of Korea; speakers at the Episcopal dinner, the Rev. Dr. Alexander Mann, rector of Trinity church; Dr. Samuel B. Capen, president of "The World in Boston"; Bishop Lawrence, the Rt. Rev. Arthur S. Lloyd, bishop of New York.

The management of "The World in Boston" is arranging for a "Boston day," and Mayor Fitzgerald has agreed to be present and deliver an address upon that occasion. The date has not yet been fixed. There is also to be a "Governor's day," when Governor Foss is expected to be present and speak from the platform of the pagoda hall. This date has not yet been selected.

RELIEF REPORTED IN NEW ENGLAND FOREST FIRE AREA

Rain early today brought relief to the forest fire conditions in many parts of New England.

In Biddeford and Sanford, Me., the fires are now under control. At other points in Maine, particularly in the vicinity of Augusta and in Washington county, there were several fires.

Massachusetts fires damaged several buildings Monday. At Hingham two houses, two barns, a garage, carpenter shop and half a dozen smaller buildings were burned. At Taunton three houses and other structures were destroyed; in Pembroke and Halifax, in Plymouth county, several cottages and barns were destroyed and a few buildings in other sections were razed.

The Brockton and Halifax street car line was obliged to suspend operation for several hours because of fire on each side of the road in Halifax.

Numerous fires were reported in the Berkshire hills and elsewhere in western Massachusetts. Fires at Wakefield, Chatham and Uxbridge, Mass.; Livermore Falls, Me.; Milford, N. H., and at several points in Rhode Island are reported under control.

COMMITTEE FAVORS AN ADVERSE REPORT ON RAILROAD INQUIRY

Senator Hoar's Order for an Investigation of Rolling Stock Is Not Likely to Be Admitted.

BILL GIVEN HEARING

Only Author Appears in Favor and Bases Argument on Recent Report of Expert Secured by Gov. Foss.

In executive session today the legislative joint committee on rules voted to report adversely on Senator Hoar's order providing that the committee on railroads shall make an investigation of the purchase of rolling stock by the railroads of the Commonwealth during the past ten years.

Senator Hoar was the only person to appear in support of the order at the hearing today upon this subject. He said that the recent report of the Governor's expert, Mr. Scoville, on his investigation of the railroad commission, declares that the commission has not properly supervised the issuance of stock and bonds.

Mr. Hoar thought this alone was sufficient reason for an inquiry to ascertain whether proper prices had been paid.

William H. Coolidge, legislative counsel for the Boston & Maine railroad, pointed out that the issues of stocks and bonds by the railroads were carefully scrutinized by the railroad commissions of the various states. Boston & Maine issues, he said, have to pass examination by the commissions of Massachusetts, New Hampshire and Maine.

Further action by the Senate on the Lomasney bill amending the Boston charter has gone over to Thursday on motion of Senator Lomasney, brother of the author of the bill.

The committee on railroads reported in the House late Monday a bill authorizing Winchester to adopt new plans for the abolition of its grade crossings, the increased expense to be assessed entirely upon the town.

On a roll call, 114 to 98, the bill providing that shares of stock in public service corporations shall not be subject to the provisions of the inheritance tax law was passed to be engrossed by the House.

The Boston teachers' salary bill, as amended last week, was passed to be engrossed without debate.

In a special message to the Legislature late Monday transmitting a preliminary report of Expert C. L. Harpam on the industrial school for boys at Shirley, the state industrial school for girls at Lancaster and the Lyman school for boys at Westboro, Governor Foss says the management of these institutions is extravagant, refuses to approve certain special appropriations and recommends the establishment of a central system for the purchase of supplies.

The Governor has allowed to become a law without his signature the bill making the towns of Saugus, Marblehead and Nahant a part of the judicial court district of Lynn for civil business.

HARBOR BOARD PLANS HEARINGS

Hearings will be given by the board of harbor and land commissioners at the State House, Wednesday, at 10:30 a. m., on the following petitions: Fall River Gas Works Company, to lay a gas main across Taunton river; Pleasant Park Yacht Club of Wintrop to build a pile structure in Belle Isle inlet; Carlton H. Lee, license to build boat landing in Pleasant bay, Chatham.

SALEM, Mass.—Mrs. Emiline C. Reed, George E. Symonds and his 9-year-old daughter, Edith, were rescued by firemen today from a three story burning building at North and Franklin streets.

Mrs. Reed, while preparing breakfast at an oil stove overturned the stove and an explosion followed.

The firemen after a hard fight subdued the fire. The house which is owned by the McCusker estate was not badly damaged.

TESTIFY OF TARGET SHOOTING. GUILDFORD, Vt.—Target shooting with the revolver that has figured as one of the exhibits in the case was described by three witnesses today at the trial of Mrs. Florence M. Dodge of Lunenburg for the alleged murder of William Heath, a painter of Dalton, N. H. The target practice, the witnesses said, took place in the orchard behind the Dodge home four or five years ago, and Mrs. Dodge watched it, although, it was testified, she did not herself fire the weapon.

WASHINGTON—The House committee on coinage, weights and measures gave a hearing today on Representative Peters' bill to fix the size of containers of small fruits and berries.

Among those who appeared were L. A. Fisher of the bureau of standards, H. W. Mansfield of the Massachusetts retail groceries, R. S. French, business manager of the National League of Commission Merchants; A. T. Cummings of the fruit and produce exchange of Boston and a member of the weights and measure National League of Commission Exchange Merchants.

The committee took no action.

CITY FERRY BOAT CONTRACT LET TO WILLIAM McKIE

An award to build a new ferry boat for the city was made today by the commissioner of public works to William McKie of East Boston, whose bid was \$120,750.

This bid was on the second advertisement by the city. The first advertisement brought only one bid, that of \$120,000 from the Bath Iron Works.

NEEDHAM MASONS INCORPORATE TO SECURE A HALL

NEEDHAM, Mass.—The Needham Masonic Hall Association has been incorporated, with a capital stock of \$10,000, for the purpose of securing and holding a building for Masonic purposes.

The officers of the association are: President, Alston R. Bowers; vice-president, Charles D. Byrge; clerk, George A. Adams; directors, the above and Horace A. Curtis, Clifford M. Locke, Theodore McIntosh and Nathan H. Sur.

The association has secured an option on and will purchase the Bruns-Fowler estate on Great Plain avenue, consisting of about 5000 feet of land, with a frontage of 53 feet, and assessed for \$3000, and a brick building 50x5 feet containing three stores on the ground floor and a hall above, the building being assessed for \$5500.

It is the intention of the new owners to eventually fit up the hall as quarters for Norfolk lodge, A. F. and A. M., which holds a controlling interest in the stock.

INVESTIGATING CAR COLLISION AT WESTWOOD

The railroad commission is investigating the collision of Monday evening at Westwood park, where a special open car without passengers ran into the rear end of a semi-convertible car bound for East Walpole on the Old Colony street railway line and injured 12 persons.

The semi-convertible had just made a stop to take on passengers. The brakes on the special car failed to work, it is said.

HOUSE VOTES SUGAR INQUIRY WITH A SINGLE DISSENT

WASHINGTON—The sugar investigation resolution, introduced by Representative Hardwick (Dem., Ga.) was passed by the House today without a dissenting voice.

The resolution as reported from the rules committee broadens the scope of the proposed investigation, giving the committee of nine to be elected by the House authority to inquire into every

branch of the sugar industry with particular reference to the American Sugar Refining Company.

Chairman Henry of the committee on rules said that the committee to investigate the sugar industry will be bipartisan, five Republicans and four Democrats.

Minority leader Mann said he would offer no objection to the resolution, but intimated that perhaps the American Sugar Refining Company may not object to the investigation on account of the immunity which the company may secure by testifying before a committee of Congress.

Representative Hardwick in defense of his resolution said that the American Sugar Refining Company and its affiliated companies control more than 50 per cent directly and from 70 to 90 per cent indirectly in the output of refined sugar.

A movement is on foot to have forest planting methods adopted on the watersheds and lands surrounding reservoirs in Massachusetts. This will not only help protect the water supply, it is said, but will prove a valuable investment as a timber supply to the town or city owning the reservoir lands.

The Chamber of Commerce on forestry and the state forester are operating in this work.

A large percentage of replies have been received, and in all cases great interest is shown. In a number of cases considerable progress had already been made. Fall River, for instance, is now at work setting out 10,000 pines, and intends to continue this work from year to year. Holyoke has set out 15,000 in the past two years. Fitchburg is planting 20,000 two-year-old pine seedlings. Whitinsville, Clinton and Brockton report what they have also done along this line.

THREE RESCUED FROM BURNING SALEM HOUSE

SALEM, Mass.—Mrs. Emiline C. Reed, George E. Symonds and his 9-year-old daughter, Edith, were rescued by firemen today from a three story burning building at North and Franklin streets.

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JUAREZ, CRUMBLING UNDER CANNON FIRE, NEARS FALL

PUSH HARBOR PLANS IN A CONFERENCE AT COMMERCE CHAMBER

Big Four Commission Members Join in Promoting Projects for Development of Port of Boston.

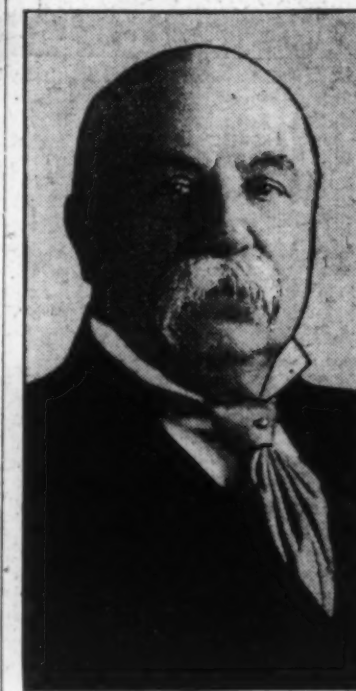
TUNNEL DISCUSSED

Support of Merchants and Others Pledged to Measure Calling for Immediate Release of \$3,000,000 Fund.

The proposed tunnel between the North and South stations and development of the South Boston waterfront came up in order at the conference of the joint committee on metropolitan improvements and city planning of the Boston Chamber of Commerce with

(Continued on Page Two, Column Three.)

MR. GALLINGER GETS NOMINATION FOR SENATE HEAD



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JACOB H. GALLINGER.

WASHINGTON—It is expected that the caucus choice by Senate Republicans on Monday of Senator Jacob H. Gallinger of New Hampshire, who was unanimously nominated president pro tempore, will be ratified in the Senate today.

Twenty of the 50 Republican senators were absent from the caucus, including nine progressive senators. Four progressives, Senators Borah, Brown, Dixon and Kenyon, voted for Mr. Gallinger. Senator Gallinger was placed in nomination by Senator Warren, who eulogized Senator Frye, the retiring president pro tempore.

BOSTON OPERA HOUSE SEATS DISPENSED TO PUBLIC SATISFACTION

Fairness in the distribution of seats for the Boston opera season of 1911 to 1912 has come about partly through the efforts of the officials in charge of the subscription department and partly through the willingness of prospective patrons to look on all four of the weekly performances as of equal value.

Since the drawing by stockholders on April 25, those seeking places for one performance a week during the season have generally been satisfied with what was left for them. The best locations, it was found, were not all taken at the stockholders' drawing. It was found, too, that the house was not all bought up for a particular night.

Last spring the notion prevailed that all novelties would be presented at the first of the week, and a majority of those favored with first choice bought seats for the Monday presentations. But Monday night is one of the most inconvenient times for putting on a new work, inasmuch as the regular intervals for rehearsing come on Tuesday and Thursday.

Good advice to prospective purchasers would be to choose the performance at which the fewest seats have been taken. Novelties are far more likely to be given on a light than a heavy subscription night, on account of the extra room afforded for transient amusement seekers, whose money helps defray expenses, as well as that of regular patrons.

This spring's sale, as the subscription managers estimate it, is 16 per cent better than it was at this time in May, 1910. Practically all last year's regular patrons have resubscribed, and satisfaction with the work done by Mr. Russell's artists, heretofore, together with the expectation of greater undertakings in the third season, has won many new supporters.

The names of those subscribing to the Boston opera performances since the stockholders' drawing held at the opera house on April 25 are as follows:

STREET CARS IN COLLISION. Traffic was slightly delayed when two inbound Adams square cars collided at the corner of Dorchester avenue and Gibson street today. One car was badly damaged but the passengers escaped injury.

INSURRECTO VICTORY IN SIGHT AS BATTLE GOES ON IN STREETS

Rebels Storming Barricades and Trenches Are Answered by Federal Fire From Jail and Church.

EXODUS FROM CITY

Only Women and Children Allowed to Cross International Bridge Into the United States.

DAY'S WAR DOINGS IN MEXICO.

EL PASO, Tex.—A battle has been going on all day in Juarez, with appearances of rebel success.

SAN DIEGO, Cal.—The insurgents captured Tia Juana, Mex.

WASHINGTON—A reaffirmation of the programme of non-intervention in Mexico is the attitude of President Taft and his cabinet.

GUADALAJARA, Mex.—It is reported that Luis Moya, with 500 men, is attacking Durango and San Luis. Another force of insurgents is also reported operating against Sombretete, state of Zacatecas.

LONDON—A cable message from an Englishman at Mexico City, saying "Peace signed," has been received. It is not understood here.

EL PASO, Tex.—Despite the confident assurances of Gen. Juan Navarro that Juarez has not and will not surrender, it appeared certain shortly before noon today that the capture of the city by the Mexican insurgents under Francisco I. Madero was only a question of a short time.

At that hour only a feeble resistance was being offered by the federal garrison while hundreds of insurgent soldiers swarmed the city's streets, overwhelming the small bodies of federal infantry remaining.

Insurrecto officers declared that practically all the federal cavalry had abandoned Juarez and fled to the hills west of the city and that all the cannon had been silenced excepting two guns mounted on the roof of the jail.

While the insurgents appeared virtually certain of capturing the city, the indications were that the fighting would leave much of Juarez in ruins. The heavy cannon fire which characterized the battle has wrought havoc to property. Many buildings have been reduced to ruins and several large structures in the business district, fired by bursting shells, had been destroyed by the flames.

Rebels were in Juarez by the hundreds and were storming the barricades and trenches of the federals in the streets. The federals still held the custom house and the jail as well as the church in the center of the city. From the jail, where they mounted field pieces, the federals shelled the rebels in the streets.

The final exodus of non-combatants from Juarez started when it appeared that the whole town would be wrecked by the cannon of the rebels and the incessant firing of the men in the streets. Great throngs of women and children rushed for the international bridge and were allowed to cross without question, but no rebel or federal soldiers, wounded or not, were allowed to cross.

Additional American troops arrived today from points up and down the river and a heavy guard had been maintained all along the river here. General Madero insists that he did not at any time authorize an attack on Juarez. The cause of it is not definitely known. The federals charge that 150 insurgents rode up to the federal trenches about noon on Monday and began firing, forcing the federals to give battle. General Madero in a formal statement expressed his sorrow that any clash occurred, especially at a time when the coming of peace seemed certain.

He places the blame on Col. Manuel Tamboorel, jefe de armas of Juarez, who has been issuing statements calling the insurgents cowards and daring them to fight. The insurgent force engaged was never large at any time.

Rebels Taking Tia Juana

SAN DIEGO, Cal.—The Mexican insurgents renewed their attack on Tia Juana, across the border from here, at 4:15 a. m. today, and it is reported that the city has practically fallen into their hands.

Fighting was in progress in the amphitheater, with the rebels occupying the southwest corner and the federals the northeast. It is reported that 50 have been killed and many wounded. Early today five federal soldiers dashed across the American line and surrendered to Captain Wilcox of the thirtieth United States infantry.

Almost as soon as the firing commenced before daylight today wounded rebels began to come across the border and to surrender to the United States.

(Continued on Page Two, Column Four.)

In remailing your copies of the Monitor to others the following postage schedule will be helpful

- Issues of 12 to 16 pages require postage 1c
- Issues of 18 to 32 pages require postage 2c
- Issues of 32 to 48 pages require postage 3c
- Issues containing 60 pages require postage 4c
- Issues containing 68 pages require postage 4c
- Issues containing 96 pages require postage 6c

SEND YOUR "WANT" AD TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

If you are looking for employment, or for an employee
The Monitor offers you an opportunity to supply your need without the expense of advertising.

THIS OFFER DOES NOT APPLY TO ADVERTISEMENTS FOR PERSONS WANTED TO HANDLE GOODS ON COMMISSION OR TO ADVERTISEMENTS SOLICITING BUSINESS PATRONAGE

THE MONITOR EMPLOYMENT BUREAU
FULL NAME AND ADDRESS OF ADVERTISER MUST BE FURNISHED FOR PUBLICATION OR ADVERTISEMENT
Name.....
Street.....
City..... State.....
CUT ON THIS LINE

State your "want" in 20 words and attach the above coupon, properly filled out. The above coupon must be attached to insure insertion.

IT WILL BE RUN FREE ONE WEEK ON THE CLASSIFIED AD PAGE

Write your advertisement, attach blank and mail direct to The Christian Science Monitor, Boston, Mass.
The Christian Science Monitor is read in every city in America.

SUBURBAN DEALERS IN NEWSPAPERS ARE GUESTS OF MONITOR

Members of the Suburban Newspaper Association to the number of 63 were guests of The Christian Science Monitor today. At 12:15 o'clock they had luncheon in The Christian Science Publishing Society building.

The members present were George A. Martin, Fall River; A. S. Peterson, Rockland; J. F. Eber, South Framingham; Frank P. Dyer, Arlington; N. E. Wilber, West Medford; A. W. Rooney, Winchester; Moore & Parker, Woburn; G. B. Loud, Canton; W. F. Woodman, Newton Center; D. A. Jones, North Weymouth; F. H. Beunke, Cambridge; E. M. Thomson, Brockton; C. S. Thomson, Marlboro; G. W. Hunt, Concord; F. B. Gilman, Medford Hills; A. F. Goldsmith, Salem; L. A. Chapin, Quincy; Charles C. Fairbanks, Hudson; L. W. Floyd, Manchester; J. W. Hunnevell, North Cambridge; Abbott Parker, Inman Square, Cambridge; O. P. Chase, Andover; Arthur P. Cain, Hingham; George T. Baily, Winter Hill, Somerville; G. C. Bailey, Melrose; J. Breen, Hingham; Alex. Bennett, W. Newton; P. W. Bransche, Atlantic; James J. Ledge, Maynard; Eben F. Perry, Brighton; E. F. Dakin, Southbridge; Seth Sprague, Hingham Center; A. E. Rice, Stoneham; L. H. Steele, W. Somerville; A. H. Thayer, Wakefield; H. A. Taylor, Beverly; F. H. Peak, Medford; Lewis McLaughlin, Watertown; W. D. Paine, Brookline; W. F. Hadlock, Auburndale; G. H. Hunt, E. Weymouth; G. C. Holmes, Brockton; A. V. Harrington, Newton; Martin Brothers, Dorchester; A. R. Block, North Attleboro; Amee Brothers, Harvard square, Cambridge; Alexander Allen, Medford; George C. Stickle, Teale square, Somerville; George L. Briggs, New Bedford; Fred Cahill, Milford; E. L. McAuliffe, Randolph; Ralph W. Hill, Waltham; H. W. Sherburne, Malden; G. S. Schenk, Wollaston; C. A. Smith, Plymouth; T. J. Flannery, Waltham; Tobin Brothers, Dorchester; W. K. Ephlin, Methuen; W. W. Davis, Roslindale.

Shortly after 11 o'clock the members began to arrive and talked with each other in two rooms set apart for their use. Those who have been long in the business recalled the early days when the present rapid means of transportation were undreamed of.

Frank P. Dyer of Arlington, who has handled newspapers since 1872, was in business in Milton Lower Mills until 1900. He used to go to the train every morning on horseback for his papers.

L. A. Chapin was among those present. He has been in Quincy for the past seven years, but for over 20 years before that was in practical control of the Hartford, Conn., district. Mr. Chapin was the first to send New York Sunday editions to Springfield, attaching a freight car to the regular passenger train, mostly at his own expense. Having built up the business he was able to dispose of it and retired.

Lewis McLaughlin of Watertown has been in the business for 40 years, beginning to sell newspapers as a boy of 14. He has always remained in the Watertown field, and in the early days he used to walk over to the Newton station and bring back his stock for the day on his shoulder. "Couldn't do that now," he said, "when I have a ton of papers come of a Sunday morning."

Officials of The Christian Science Publishing Society made the visitors welcome. After the luncheon the newspaper dealers visited every part of the Monitor plant and offices.

An invitation was extended to the visitors to visit The First Church of Christ, Scientist. The regular monthly business meeting was held after the inspection trip.

Each of the visitors carried away a special illustrated folder as a souvenir of the occasion. The menu was printed with a reproduction in miniature of a page of the Monitor. On the back was a photograph of the Christian Science group of buildings.

AT THE THEATERS

BOSTON.
BOSTON—Montgomery & Stone.
CASTLE SQUARE—"Merchant of Venice."
COLONIAL—The Acadia.
E. V. KEITH—Yandeville.
MAJESTIC—The Prince of Pilsen.
SHUBERT—"Ann Boyd."
TREMONT—Richard Carl.

BOSTON OPERA HOUSE.

EVERY EVENING at 8 o'clock and Wednesday and Saturday afternoons at 2:30 o'clock, "Farran," Aborn opera company.

BAY STATE GRANGE AGAINST RECIPROCITY C. M. GARDNER SAYS

(Continued from Page One.)

declared, would be seriously affected by its ratification.

President Taft's declaration to 25 members of the national grange on Monday that he insisted upon a trial of the agreement, no matter who opposed it, did not deter the opposition today.

"Certainly," said the President, "I have no disposition to interfere with the prosperity of those who make up the bone and sinew of our population—the farmers—and I am convinced that I am in no way interfering with it."

"If I am—if we carry through this treaty and it turns out that it does produce the injury that you anticipate, it can be repealed by a single Congress. It does not last longer than either side desires it to last. I am convinced that after it has been given one year's trial neither side will think of reversing it. That is my conviction. I cannot go into an argument."

"You say that the Republican farmers are going to desert us if we put that through. I am very sorry if that is to be the case, because I have a personal liking for the Republican farmers, just a little more than for the Democratic farmers, although they are all citizens of the United States whose welfare I must hold equally in my care."

"But my conviction with respect to the advantages of this treaty is very deep. So far as the effect of this on my personal political fortunes, it ought not to influence me and does not influence me in the slightest."

"I believe this treaty to be the best thing for the whole country, including farmers, merchants, laboring men and all, because I believe it is contrary to nature, it is lying in the face of Providence to put an artificial wall like that between this country and Canada and not get the benefit that will inure to peoples of the same traditions, the same language and practically with the same character of labor."

"If we take down that wall, we will benefit by it, for we shall sell more agricultural products to Canada than she will sell to us. We do now and we shall sell her even more after the treaty goes into effect."

"That is my judgment. I am not arguing—I am merely stating this. I should not have taken the responsibility of doing what I have done to put this reciprocity treaty through."

"I am willing to abide the judgment of history—the judgment that will come after the event. When you gentlemen come to see the result, I believe you, as fair-minded men, will admit that you have been wrong in your fears and that I have been right."

BILL FOR REGULATING AVIATORS PASSES THE CONNECTICUT SENATE

HARTFORD, Conn.—A bill concerning the registration, numbering and use of airships and the licensing of aviators passed the state Senate today. If the House concurs on this matter Connecticut will be the first state in the Union to formulate legislation regulating aviation and aviators. Governor Baldwin will sign the measure because he proposed the bill.

AUGUSTA'S MASS SCHOOL MEETING

AUGUSTA, Me.—Augusta's annual mass school meeting, the only one of its kind in a Maine city, was held Monday evening. Mayor Ruel J. Noyes was elected moderator.

The board of education reported an enrollment of 1966, an increase of 168, in the public day schools, and of 299 in the evening schools. For school support \$31,773 was voted to be supplemented by \$50,000 from the state.

JOHN TOWNSEND MILLER FREED.

NEW YORK—Judge Rosalsky permitted John Townsend Miller, a former Amherst student, to go free today on a suspended sentence of not more than 10 nor less than five years. He pleaded guilty to an indictment charging petit larceny.

PUSH HARBOR PLANS IN A CONFERENCE AT COMMERCE CHAMBER

(Continued from Page One.)

George G. Crocker, chairman of the big four commission, and Josiah Quincy, a member of that commission, at the chamber late Monday, said Secretary McKibben today. A further discussion of the joint committee will be held Friday at 4 p. m. Mr. Crocker and Mr. Quincy are both at the meeting today of the Boston transit commission, of which the former is chairman.

It was estimated today at the chamber that from 1500 to 2000 out of the 3000 men and firms to whom President Smith had sent letters calling for support of the bill for immediate release of the \$3,000,000 appropriation and appointment of a special harbor board had communicated their approval of the measure to their senators and representatives. President Smith has received about 600 replies in support of the chamber's bill.

The conference of the joint committee was along general lines, according to Mr. McKibben. The results will be presented in a report to the directors early next week. The development at South Boston, according to Mr. McKibben, is generally looked upon as a separate proposition and calling for an additional appropriation from the state. He said that he believes Mr. Crocker and Mr. Quincy are in favor of this method as opposed to diverting any of the East Boston appropriation of \$3,000,000.

Mr. McKibben said that the East Boston appropriation is not considered any too large for the proposed development there.

The members present included the president, George S. Smith, David O. Ives, Secretary McKibben, W. Rodman Peabody, chairman of the metropolitan improvements committee; Charles F. Adams, 2d, Frank P. Carter, John F. Masters, Frank R. Shepard, John R. Devine, F. O. Laws, Amos R. Little, Joseph Russell, Jr., and of the city planning committee, Frank A. Bourne, Herbert J. Kellaway, John Nolan, Henry Sterling, Robert A. Wood and Robert P. Bellows.

IMPROVE HARBOR FOR CANADA TRADE URGES L. A. FROTHINGHAM

Urging the immediate development of Boston harbor to meet the demands of coming reciprocity with Canada, Lieutenant-Governor Frothingham made an ardent plea for industrial Boston and praised the work of the Boston Chamber of Commerce in awakening the public to the commercial and industrial possibilities of New England in a speech before the Neighborhood Club of Allston, Monday evening.

"When we look at the amount spent on the development of Boston harbor, less than \$15,000,000 exclusively on dredging and at the wharves in this city, and then compare it with the amounts spent on other great ports in this country and Europe, we see we are only a drop in the bucket and far behind other markets of trade," said Mr. Frothingham.

He cited the excellent dock and harbor system in other cities of the United States and Europe, with the difficulties confronting them, and the small amount of money it cost them compared with the money spent in this city.

"The Chamber of Commerce," said the Lieutenant Governor, "has asked that the restrictions be taken off the last legislative appropriation for the port, that it may be used to fill in the East Boston flats and eventually build wharves and warehouses."

"We realize," he continued, "that reciprocity with Canada is near at hand. The opportunity for Boston is here."

FIRE IN EAST BOSTON.

There was a \$5000 fire Monday night at the home of Emory D. Leighton, ship builder, 63 Monmouth street, East Boston. The fire originated in the cellar, worked into the walls and burned to the roof. It lasted one hour. Its cause is not known.

LINEMAN GETS A SHOCK.

TAUNTON, Mass.—James H. Perry, a lineman, residing in this city, received 2200 volts while on a pole cutting a feed wire at Mansfield this morning. He passed on.

CHAMBER PLANNING ENTERTAINMENT FOR 150 CHICAGO MEN

The program for the entertainment of 150 members of the Chicago Association of Commerce, who will visit Boston June 13-17, is now complete.

The Chicago party will arrive by special train June 13 at 9 p. m. and will make its headquarters at the Somerset. Wednesday morning a party of about 200 will be taken to Beverly in automobiles. Here inspection will be made of the plant of the United Shoe Machinery Company. Luncheon will be served at the Oceanside hotel at Magnolia. The afternoon will be spent in sightseeing along the North Shore. The return to Boston will be made about 5 o'clock. Dinner will be served at the Algonquin Club.

The party will be escorted to Symphony hall for the "Chicago Night" concert. The entire floor has been reserved by the chamber.

The harbor and ocean trip will be taken Thursday. Inspection will be made of the works of the Fore River Shipbuilding Company. Luncheon will be served there, and the steamer will leave at 1 p. m. for a cruise along the North Shore to Gloucester. Then they will sail back to Nantasket, where dinner will be served.

Historical points of interest are on the schedule for Friday. By automobile the visitors will be taken to the most interesting parts of Boston proper, to Harvard University, Cambridge, Lexington and Concord, returning to the Country Club at Brookline for luncheon.

In the evening the guests and their escorts will attend a dinner at the Hotel Somerset.

After the banquet the party will go to the train, and shortly after midnight will leave for Chicago.

The Chamber of Commerce European tour, beside the usual sight-seeing, will include inspection of the important municipal, commercial and industrial improvements of the various cities and towns. Among them are:

Seven miles of docks at Liverpool; will be studied.

The Manchester ship canal, which cost \$75,000,000.

"Kings Way," the recently constructed underground electric railway system of London; London pavements; the regulation of London street traffic; the comprehensive distributing system of London gas lighting; the London dock system; the technical schools under construction by the London county council; the working men's improved dwellings at Battersea; water works, cotton and flax industries at Ghent; modern houses and streets at Brussels; docks at Antwerp; diamond cutting at Amsterdam; city planning development at Dusseldorf; dye works at Elberfeld; Krupp gun works at Essen; city planning and municipal housing examples at Frankfurt; docks and shipping facilities of Hamburg; street lighting by a "pressed gas" system at Berlin.

Toy making at Nuremberg; vocational training at Munich; the unique newspaper telephones of Budapest; Milan music printing; Geneva watchmaking; Parisian art, science and industry; its municipal improvements and civic features.

INSURRECTO VICTORY IN SIGHT AS BATTLE GOES ON IN STREETS

(Continued from Page One.)

troops. One of the first was Henry King of Mobile, who was wounded. E. L. Collins of Springfield, Mass., wounded in both arms, and James Dunne also came across.

Surgeons who have examined the wounded rebels insist that the Mexican federals are using dum-dum bullets prohibited by the rules of civilized warfare. These are the soft-nosed bullets.

One of the wounded who came across was L. D. Wilcox of Grand Rapids, Mich. Wilcox declared that Sam Woods, who took command of the insurgents at Tercera, after Jack Mosby was wounded, was killed on Monday and that the attackers today are commanded by an American named Price. Most of the attackers are Americans, Wilcox declared, the total rebel force numbering about 200.

WASHINGTON—Disinclination by the United States army officers to interfere

in the Mexican situation was emphasized today by instructions sent to Colonel Steever, commanding at El Paso, Tex., following the receipt of his account of the fighting at Juarez. The telegram sent by Major-General Wood, chief of staff, to Colonel Steever follows: "Use your best efforts to enforce the neutrality laws, and urge on the people of El Paso the necessity of keeping as much as possible out of the zone of fire."

Several telegrams were received from Colonel Steever at the war department. In his latest telegram Colonel Steever reported that General Madero, after finding himself unable to stop the insurgents from attacking, was bringing up his main force toward Juarez, apparently with the intention of making a general attack.

Reports "Peace Signed"

LONDON—Lord Cowdray received a message today from J. B. Body, director of his firm, now in Mexico City, saying "Peace Signed."

Lord Cowdray is president of S. Pearson & Son, Ltd., the British firm of contractors for public works which has extensive interests in Mexico.

COMPERS ASKS FOR \$500,000 FUND FOR M'NAMARAS

WASHINGTON—Contributions of \$500,000 for defense of the men indicted in the western dynamite cases are asked of all members of labor unions in a circular which Samuel Compers, president of the American Federation of Labor, issued today.

When asked if the federation would defend only John J. McNamara, leaving James B. McNamara and Orrie McManigal to defend themselves, Mr. Compers refused to make any direct statement.

He said the fund would be used to defend the men whom the American Federation of Labor believed to be innocent of wrongdoing. Clarence S. Darrow will conduct the defense of the union men.

In a telegram Monday to J. J. McNamara, in the Los Angeles jail, Mr. Compers denied the statement attributed to Detective Burns that Compers, after his recent investigation at Indianapolis, was satisfied that the charges were not a "frame up."

LOS ANGELES, Cal.—John B. Fredricks, district attorney, and Job Hariman of Los Angeles, attorney for John J. and James McNamara, will confer today with Judge Walter Bordwell to determine the amount of bail John J. McNamara would have to provide if he were to be freed while under charge of dynamiting.

OPEN FEDERAL VAULT AT BANGOR AND FIND CONTENTS DESTROYED

BANGOR, Me.—Much interest is being shown today in the vault in the post-office and custom house building which was opened on Monday and the contents found to have been totally destroyed through what appears to be poor construction of the vault.

The vault was built in 1904 under government inspection and supposed to be fireproof. On the night of the fire the postoffice officials put the valuables in the vault, taking many from the large safe on the main floor. The safe went through the fire intact.

In the vault were \$116,000 in postage stamps, about \$1000 in currency, all the office records and about 1000 registered letters and packages. The heat inside the vault was so great that the silver and copper coins were melted into a mass, and nothing was left of the stamps, money and registered packages but ashes.

The safe in the custom house also failed to preserve its contents, although there were no funds in it. Deputy Collector F. D. Pullen lost a valuable collection of old United States scrip and other personal property. All of the custom house records were lost.

Arrangements are being made to open the vault of the Bangor Savings Bank, which contains \$11,000,000 in securities, which will be delivered direct to the American Express Company.

MRS. GALE'S RECITAL.

Mrs. Florence A. Gale, reader, will give a recital on Thursday evening in Steiner hall in aid of the scholarship fund of the Harper School of Oratory. She will be assisted by Victoria McNally, mezzo-soprano and the Mazah trier which is made up of Roscoe Ricker, violin, Ramah Hull, cello and Grace Farrington, piano.

CHANGES DEMANDED IN CONGRESS REPORT BEFORE STATEHOOD

WASHINGTON—In the House today reports were received from committees on resolutions of inquiry and the committee on territories approving the subcommittee report recommending statehood for New Mexico and Arizona, after they have voted on certain constitutional amendments.

Arizona is asked to resubmit the recall provision of its constitution, voting on an amendment which eliminates the judiciary. New Mexico is asked to vote on an amendment making its constitution more easily amendable. The joint resolution, reported by Chairman Flood of the committee on territories, will be called up later in the week.

Discussion of the wool schedule was general about the capital. Democrats of Ohio and Massachusetts talked of conferences to poll the delegations on the issue of free raw wool. Chairman Underwood of the ways and means committee probably would meet Wednesday and take up the wool schedule.

The Democrats have no notion of stopping their tariff work after having passed the "farmers' free list" bill on Monday night by a vote of 236 to 109.

"This does not complete our tariff legislation," said Mr. Underwood, the floor leader. "We introduced this bill to give the farmers cheaper agricultural implements and the city dwellers cheaper meats and bread. We could not go beyond that without endangering the revenues. We intend to take up, in proper order, all tariff rates, and to adjust all of them."

The Democrats voted solidly for the free list and carried 24 Republicans with them. This occurred after the Democrats had voted down or ruled out of order more than 100 amendments and had demonstrated once again that the Democratic majority is a compact and smoothly working machine for legislation.

MARINE SOCIETY WANTS TWO-BARGE LIMIT FOR TOWS

The Boston Marine Society held its semi-annual meeting at its rooms in the Boston Chamber of Commerce this afternoon, nearly 100 members being present when Capt. Lyman H. Richards, president of the society, called the meeting to order.

The society decided to make recommendation to Congress that seagoing tows shall consist of not more than two barges.

The proposition to place all pilots under government supervision was opposed.

The sum of \$3310 was appropriated for disbursement during the next quarter among the 85 beneficiaries of the society.

Tonight the society holds a dinner and ladies' night at Youngs hotel.

MR. MCGREGOR INDORSED.

Further indorsement was given the candidacy of Alexander McGregor of Malden for the Republican nomination for councilor in the fourth district at a meeting in Young's hotel Monday night which was attended by prominent Republican leaders from East Boston, Chelsea, Revere and Winthrop.

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D. A. R. FLAGSTAFF FUND IS NOW \$1461

Hannah Winthrop chapter, D. A. R., of Cambridge, held its advisory committee meeting Monday night at the Harvard Union, where it was voted to ask the city for \$5000 toward the expense of a memorial flagstaff in honor of the heroes of the American Revolution. Judge Charles J. McIntire, president. The chapter has already raised \$1461.43, and the city has appropriated \$500. The city council finance committee will give the subject a hearing May 12. The triangle in front of the Hemenway gymnasium was selected as the most suitable place for the flagstaff.

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Are You to Travel?

The Monitor's Hotel and Travel Department is organized to serve the interests of Monitor readers. Its acquaintance with hotels and transportation lines is extensive and its facilities complete. It will gladly supply information concerning hotels, resorts and lines of travel in any part of the world. If contemplating a journey the Department will gladly send you, free of charge, such information as you desire. If you desire information about summer resorts, write us whether you wish sea, mountain or inland locations, and price you wish to pay. We will submit a list of resorts, and when you make your selection, we will be glad to make reservations for you for dates desired. Hotel and Travel Department THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR, Boston, Mass.

Leading Events in the Athletic World

BROWN VARSITY NINE IS NOW READY FOR THE HARDEST GAMES

Faces Princeton on New Jersey Field Tomorrow and Harvard at Cambridge Next Saturday.

SHOWING TO DATE

PROVIDENCE, R. I.—Having completed the first "leg" of its baseball season with a magnificent record, the Brown University team will, beginning tomorrow, start on the portion of its schedule which includes the "big" teams. The Brunonians are covetous of first place in the final ranking when the season is over, and the work up to date certainly entitles them to consideration. Brown has played an even dozen college games, and only one of these turned out to be a defeat. West Point won April 29, in a close game, 7 to 5. Every other contest was a victory for Brown, and in four of them the opponents were shut out.

Tomorrow Brown will tackle Princeton in Princeton. Saturday Brown will wander up to Cambridge to tackle Harvard, and apparently not satisfied with these two hard games, will on the following Wednesday, take a trip to New Haven to combat Yale. The coaches and the members of the team realize that these three games, coming within a week, and on foreign diamonds, present a hard proposition.

The Princeton game is the second between the two this year. On April 22 the two met in this city and Brown won, 4 to 2, in one of the best local games of the year. It was in this game that Reginald Nash made a home run with two out and the bases full, scoring the only four runs for Brown, when Princeton was two runs ahead.

Princeton men felt, then, that they should have won the game, and indeed there was some reason for that feeling. Although the score gave Brown the credit, it was only one hit that won the game. Princeton is in hopes of regaining its standing tomorrow on the home field and Brown is equally determined to second its former victory.

Saturday's game with Harvard will be the first between the two this year. The Yale game next week also marks the first conflict between them this season. In both teams Brown recognizes worthy rivals, but it is the intention and hope to win them both.

Brown has scored 84 runs in the past 10 college games against a total of 22 for her opponents. West Point scored seven runs, and Stevens Institute and the Massachusetts Agricultural College take second place, each having scored three; Bowdoin, Pennsylvania State, Princeton, Tufts, each scored two, while Trinity, Wesleyan, Lafayette and the University of Virginia failed to tally even a single run.

LEXINGTON G. C. HAS MANY DATES

LEXINGTON, Mass.—The Lexington Golf Club has an interesting program of events for the current year. The open tournament will be held June 17. Play for the annual fall tourney is to be named later as is the Thanksgiving day program. The schedule follows:

May 13, green committee trophy; 20, handicappers trophy; 27, Bowler trophy; 30, handicappers vs. bogey (a. m.), mixed foursome (p. m.).
June 17, open tourney; 17, start of Ringer cup play.
July 1, finals for spring cup end; 4, handicappers vs. bogey (a. m.), mixed foursome (p. m.).
Aug. 1, finals for president's and green committee cups.
Sept. 4, handicappers vs. bogey (a. m.), mixed foursome (p. m.).
Oct. 1, finals for handicappers trophy.
Nov. 1, finals for Bowler trophy.

BOWDOIN TEAM NEARLY PICKED.

BRUNSWICK, Me.—The tournament to pick the team to represent Bowdoin in tennis this year is nearly finished. As a result William A. McCormick '12 of South Framingham, Mass., and Benjamin Partridge, Jr. '12 of Gardiner, Me., will be two of the members of the team with Capt. Fred Black '11 of Rockland. The fourth man of the team will be decided by matches between the two men defeated in the semi-finals and the other men previously defeated by the players in the final match. The winner of the final match will play doubles with Captain Black. There have been some exceptionally close matches this year and it has become evident that there is more real tennis talent in college this year than for some time past.

WALSH LEAVES N. Y. AMERICANS.

NEW YORK.—The New York American Baseball Club released Catcher Joseph Walsh Monday to the Indianapolis club of the American Association. He will join his new team immediately. Walsh, who is a graduate of Villa Nova College, caught for the Jersey City Eastern League team last season.

TO LEAD PENN FRESHMAN CREW.

PHILADELPHIA.—F. H. Pennington, Wh. '14, has been elected to lead the Pennsylvania freshman crew. Pennington was one of the few men of varsity caliber who reported for fall practice, and is at present pulling one of the strongest oars in the 1914 boat.

EASTERN CIRCUIT OF NATIONAL LEAGUE IS SCENE OF CONTESTS

Western Clubs Open First Invasion of 1911—Boston, Philadelphia and Pittsburg Add Victories.

STANDING TO DATE

NATIONAL LEAGUE STANDING.				
	Won.	Lost.	1911.	1910.
Philadelphia	16	5	762	609
Pittsburg	13	6	684	723
New York	12	7	632	729
Chicago	11	9	550	471
Cincinnati	7	8	467	500
Boston	8	14	364	373
St. Louis	4	12	250	294
Brooklyn	5	15	220	316

RESULTS MONDAY.

Boston 5, New York 4.

Philadelphia 5, Brooklyn 6.

Pittsburg 4, St. Louis 2.

GAMES TODAY.

Cincinnati at Boston.

Chicago at New York.

Pittsburg at Philadelphia.

St. Louis at Brooklyn.

Today marks the opening of the first eastern invasion of 1911 by the western clubs in the National League, with Cincinnati at Boston, Chicago at New York, St. Louis at Brooklyn and Pittsburg at Philadelphia. It will give the followers of this league their first opportunity to see how the teams from the West compare with their eastern rivals and is expected to give a line on the possible pennant winners.

Boston, Philadelphia and Pittsburg were the winning teams Monday, the first named defeating New York 5 to 4, Philadelphia shutting out Brooklyn 5 to 0 and Pittsburg winning from St. Louis 4 to 2.

BOSTON NATIONALS WINNERS.

The Boston Nationals defeated New York Monday at the south end grounds by a score of 5 to 4. Ingoton's long hit into the score board bleachers was the feature.

Innings 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 R. H. E.
Boston 0 0 3 0 0 0 0 2 — 5 8 2
New York 4 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 — 4 9 0
Batteries, Pfeffer and Harden; Raymond and Wilson. Umpires, Klew and Doyle.

PHILADELPHIA 5, BROOKLYN 0.

PHILADELPHIA—Brooklyn was shut out here Monday, 5 to 0. Alexander struck the visitors to three hits and struck out nine batters, Wheat being a victim three times. Score:

Innings 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 R. H. E.
Philadelphia 0 0 0 0 0 2 0 0 — 5 12 1
Brooklyn 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 — 0 3 1
Batteries, Alexander and Dooin; Bell and Bergue. Umpires, Eason and Johnson.

PITTSBURG DEFEATS ST. LOUIS.

PITTSBURG—Pittsburg defeated St. Louis Monday by bunting hits in the third inning and getting big hits in the fourth and sixth. Both pitchers were at their best. Score:

Innings 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 R. H. E.
Pittsburg 0 0 2 1 0 1 0 0 — 4 9 1
St. Louis 2 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 — 2 7 3
Batteries, Steele and Gibson; Steel and Bresnahan. Umpires, O'Day and Brennan.

TUFTS INCREASES TENNIS ACTIVITIES

MEDFORD, Mass.—Extension of intramural activities to tennis was announced today by the advisory athletic board of Tufts college through the tennis managers, Parker McCollister of Detroit and Herbert H. Hudson of Bowdoin. The plans are for two leagues, one comprising the fraternities and the other the dormitories. Each fraternity and each dormitory will be represented by a doubles team and matches will be played every afternoon beginning next Monday.

As a result of the elimination matches the champions of each league will meet for the honor of representing Tufts at the annual intercollegiate championships of the New England colleges. A suitable cup will also be offered and will pass into the temporary possession of the winning team.

The present doubles champions of the college, Robert M. Knight of Tufts college and Russell P. Wise of West Newton, are to meet the Exeter tennis team next Saturday at Exeter. This will be the first of a number of matches which the Tufts team is to play.

TO ARRANGE RACING DATES.

DETROIT, Mich.—Automobile promoters and manufacturers are eagerly awaiting the announcement of the belated schedule of Grand circuit racing dates. Samuel Butler, chairman of the contest board of the American Automobile Association, is now in Detroit and today will meet the representative of the Manufacturers' Contest Association for the purpose of deciding the season's auto racing. Official announcement of the plans is expected today or tomorrow.

LADIES' GOLF CHAMPIONSHIP.

LONDON.—For the ladies' British golf championship, which will be played on the links of the Royal Portrush Club next week, no fewer than 108 entries have been received. The list includes the names of all the leading British players, as well as several from Canada, the United States, and one from New Zealand. The championship was instituted in 1893, and the present holder is Miss E. Grant Suttie.

College Athletic Coaches—No. 31

Arthur N. Smith, University of Maine.

ORONO, Me.—Coach A. N. Smith of the University of Maine track team, although a new man on the campus this year, came highly recommended as a coach and has already won the respect and esteem of every man at Maine. He has had a wide experience himself in track events and also in coaching. He has been prominent in his native city, Buffalo, where as an amateur he competed under the colors of the 74th regiment and in New York rap as a representative of the Irish American A. C. As a high school boy he ran the 220-yard dash in 22:15s. and the 100 yards in 10:15s. In the summers of 1906, 1907 and 1908 he competed in England, Wales and Scotland, winning the Manchester, England, 120-yard handicap from scratch in 12s. This race now takes the place of the old Sheffield handicap. He also won the Edinburgh, Scotland, handicap of 150 yards in 14:45s. against the best professional runners in the world. While in England Mr. Smith coached the Manchester (Eng.) Athletic Club.

In 1908 he came back to the United States and trained one of the strongest preparatory schools in Massachusetts, namely, Williston Academy. While there he was very successful, his team winning practically everything. In the following year he went to the University of Buffalo, where he coached the track team. He has also trained several high schools and the Tiger Athletic Club of Hamilton, Ont.

The year 1910 up to and through the football season found him as assistant to M. C. Murphy at the University of Pennsylvania in both track and football and from there he came to the University of Maine.

Mr. Smith has developed several schoolboy champion relay teams. He trained Robert Kerr, who won the 220-metre event at the Olympic games in London, 1908, and was employed by the Canadian team at the London Olympic games.

His ideas of training have been obtained by actual experience and also from such men as Tom Keene, the Syracuse trainer; E. J. Herjiberg, the famous former Irish American A. A. trainer, who is now coaching the Swedish



COACH A. N. SMITH.

team for the next Olympic games, and M. C. Murphy, the world's greatest trainer.

Coach Smith, at the University of Maine, is using the same methods of training as employed by Mr. Murphy. He studies the men for each event and aims for speed linked with endurance. Mr. Smith says of his methods, "I intend to open an athletic school for the purpose of teaching green material the why and wherefore of track athletics. I want to get men out for track who never saw a running shoe before in their lives, and break them in. It may be next year or it may be even three years' time before we can use these boys to advantage, but if they will stick the time is sure to come when the seed we plant today will blossom into laurel—the kind they use in making wreaths to place on the victor's head."

BASEBALL PICKUPS

With 2 runs, 3 hits and a stolen base Cobb was a big factor in Detroit's twentieth victory Monday.

The Philadelphia Nationals lead all the major league clubs in home runs with 11 to their credit.

That the Detroit Americans have won their present lead by playing great ball is shown by the fact that they lead the league in club batting and fielding.

Three Harvard graduates have offered a prize bat to the varsity player who reaches first base the greatest number of times in the season's scheduled games.

The Waseda University baseball team of Tokio, Japan, saw its first professional league game Monday, when the players witnessed the Chicago Nationals-St. Louis contest.

By winning Monday's game Boston made it 90 victories to 89 defeats in all games played by these two American league teams against each other since they were organized.

The Chicago Americans appear to have picked up a good youngster in Bodie, who is batting at the rate of .368. He comes from the Pacific Coast League.

TUFTS CLASS GAMES MAY 18.

MEDFORD, Mass.—The annual interclass track meet at Tufts College will be held Thursday morning, May 18, on the Tufts athletic field. Great rivalry exists over the meet and the various class teams under their respective captains have been practicing for some weeks. The indoor class meet was won by the sophomores by one point but the juniors, who finished second, expect to win the outdoor events. The events include the 100 and 220-yard dashes, 440 and 880-yard and one and two-mile runs, broad and high jumps, discus throwing and pole vault.

TO COACH PRINCETON ELEVEN.

PRINCETON, N. J.—Logan Cunningham, coach of the Princeton freshman eleven last fall, and A. MacGregor, Princeton tackle on last fall's varsity football team, were appointed field coaches of next fall's football team Monday. These men, with Capt. Hart, will have charge of the actual field coaching, but will be under the supervision of a graduate advisory committee composed of W. W. Roper, chairman, Knox Taylor, '95, Langdon Lee, '96, W. C. Booth, '00, and W. L. Foulk, '05.

HARVARD 1914 FOURS PICKED.

Two four-oared Harvard crews have been picked from the freshman crew squad, one of which will race against Middlesex at Concord on Saturday. The orders are:

Crew A—Stroke, Curtis; 3, Hubbard; 2, Henry; bow, Sedley; coxswain, Ray.
Crew B—Stroke, Sedley; 3, Blakie; 2, Hodges; bow, Leland; coxswain, Howe.

TWO EASTERN TEAMS PLAY IN WEST TODAY IN AMERICAN LEAGUE

Boston Faces Cleveland While New York Meets Detroit—Boston, St. Louis and Detroit Add Victories.

FOUR DO NOT PLAY

AMERICAN LEAGUE STANDING.				
	Won.	Lost.	1911.	1910.
Detroit	20	2	909	632
Boston	11	9	550	412
New York	9	9	500	543
Philadelphia	9	9	500	733
Chicago	9	10	474	437
Washington	8	10	444	300
Cleveland	9	14	364	607
St. Louis	5	16	238	300

RESULTS MONDAY.

Boston 4, New York 0, called.

Detroit 8, Chicago 2.

St. Louis 4, Cleveland 2.

Washington-Philadelphia, postponed.

GAMES TODAY.

Boston at Cleveland.

New York at Detroit.

Two of the eastern clubs in the American league open their first western series of 1911 today, Boston meeting Cleveland at Cleveland and New York facing Detroit at Detroit. Much interest is taken in the latter game, as it will be the first opportunity of seeing how the Tigers are going to compare with the eastern teams after showing marked superiority over the other western nines. The other two eastern and western clubs are not scheduled to play.

Boston closed its eastern series Monday with a 4 to 0 victory over New York, while Detroit won still another from Chicago, 8 to 2, and St. Louis defeated Cleveland, 4 to 2. The Washington-Philadelphia game was postponed.

BOSTON WINS SHORT GAME.

NEW YORK.—The Boston Americans shut out New York Monday by a score of 4 to 0. The game was called in the seventh inning. The score:

Innings 1 2 3 4 5 6 R. H. E.
Boston 0 0 0 0 0 0 — 4 3 1
New York 0 0 0 0 0 0 — 0 1 2
Batteries, Wood and Nunnaker; Caldwell and Blair. Umpires, Egan and Evans.

DETROIT ADDS ANOTHER WIN.

CHICAGO.—Detroit defeated Chicago 8 to 2 Monday. Lange, who was pitching excellent ball in the early innings had to retire in favor of Baker. The latter could not stop the visitors. Score:

Innings 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 R. H. E.
Detroit 0 0 0 1 3 1 2 0 — 8 19 1
Chicago 0 0 0 0 1 0 0 1 — 2 6 1
Batteries, Covington and Stange; Lange, Baker and Sullivan. Umpires, Ferrine and Sheridan.

ST. LOUIS GETS A GAME.

ST. LOUIS, Mo.—The local team broke its losing streak Monday, defeating Cleveland, 4 to 2. In four times up, Hoffman walked three times and was hit by a pitched ball. Score:

Innings 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 R. H. E.
St. Louis 0 0 0 0 3 0 1 — 4 8 1
Cleveland 0 0 0 1 0 0 0 1 — 2 9 0
Batteries, Lake and Stephens; Krapp and Smith. Umpires, Dineen and O'Loughlin.

N. Y. MAY GET NEXT INTERNATIONAL CHESS CONGRESS

NEW YORK.—Negotiations have practically been completed whereby New York will be assured of a gathering of the chess masters next January, for the international tourney, following the second national tournament in December.

It is proposed to begin the international contest on Jan. 8, with nine Europeans and three Americans competing, and to play two rounds. The expenses attached to the undertaking, which will approximate \$8000, will be raised by subscription among the associations, clubs, patrons and individual players of the country.

In addition to J. E. Capablanca and F. J. Marshall, as representatives of America, one other player will be chosen according to the showing made in the national competition. A complete prospectus will be issued shortly.

Seven years having elapsed since the last international chess masters tournament in this country, which was held at Cambridge Springs in 1904 and won by F. J. Marshall, one of eight Americans competing with as many Europeans, there has been a general demand of late among the chess enthusiasts of the United States for a similar congress.

JUDGE IS HEAD OF CHURCH CLUBS

CLEVELAND.—Judge U. L. Marvin of the circuit court was recently elected president of the International Association of Church Clubs.

He had gone to Philadelphia as a delegate to the annual convention of the clubs of the Protestant Episcopal church. His election came unsolicited and as a complete surprise to him. He will serve for a year and will preside at the various meetings of the executive committee to be held. He will be called upon to go to various parts of the United States and Canada to address meetings of the church organizations.

AWNINGS—Send postal or Tel. Fort Hill 820, and we will send you with samples and give estimate. WARELS & WILSON, 15 Merchants Row, Boston.

CAMBRIDGE WINNER OVER OXFORD IN TWO RACQUET TOURNAYS

Light Blues Take Both Singles and Doubles—Finals of Public School Championship.

RUGBY ALSO WINS

LONDON.—The last interspersed contest before the summer term at Oxford and Cambridge is the singles and doubles at racquets, in both of which Cambridge this year secured the victory and thus reversed the result of last season.

In the doubles Cambridge, represented by F. A. Sampson and A. H. Land, beat the Oxford pair, the Hon. J. N. Manners and V. T. Bulkeley Johnson, by four games to love (66 aces to 27). Sampson was by far the best player in the court and it was chiefly his knowledge of the game that won the match for the light blues. The doubles were instituted as long ago as 1855, since which year there have been 55 matches played, Cambridge having 28 wins to its credit and Oxford 27.

In the singles Sampson was opposed to Manners, who represented Eton in the final of the public school racquets last year. The Cantab again proved superior and won comfortably by three games to one and 62 aces to 43.

The singles were first played in 1858, three years after the doubles were started, and of the 54 matches played Oxford has won 28 and Cambridge 26.

The final of the public schools racquets championship was also played on the same day as the varsity singles. Rugby (C. F. Simpson and W. H. Clarke), and Winchester (L. de O. Tolle-mache and D. F. McConnell), played in the final. After one of the best games ever seen in the competition Rugby just won by four games to three and 91 aces to 87. Both Eton and Harrow had very good pairs, but they were defeated earlier in the competition. This was C. F. Simpson's fifth appearance for his school. Altogether there 15 schools that play racquets and 13 of these entered for the competition this year. The public schools racquet championship was first played in 1868, since which date the following have been the chief winners: Harrow, 19 wins; Eton, eight wins; Charterhouse, six wins; Rugby, three wins.

NEW RULES GOVERN BAY STATE RIFLE SHOOTING CAMP

Practise Has Just Started and Qualifications Will Be Made on New Basis This Year.

WAKEFIELD, Mass.—A camp of instruction in small arms rifle practise was opened at the Bay State rifle range on Monday, and will continue until Nov. 1, under the supervision of Col. J. D. Upton, chief of ordnance, M. V. M., and other officers. The camp will be governed by the new qualification rules just framed by Colonel Upton and posted there.

These requirements are: Fourth class, all who have not qualified or failed to qualify in the third class or better; third class, all who have fired two or more full scores at 22, 300 and 500 yards and from the best two have made an aggregate of 45 out of a possible 150; second class, all who have fired two or more full scores at 200, 300 and 500 yards and from the best two have made a total of 67 out of a possible 150; first class, all who have fired two or more full scores at 200, 300 and 500 yards and from the best two have made a total of 98 out of a possible 150; sharpshooters, all who have fired two or more full scores at 200, 300 and 500 yards and from the best two at each range have made a total of at least 120; also a total of at least 40 at 600 yards in two scores, a total of 25 at 200 yards, rapid fire from two scores, 20 seconds being allowed for each score, and have made one skirmish run of 20 shots, advancing from 600 to 200 yards, the total of all scores to be not less than 235; expert class, all who have made the necessary totals to qualify as sharpshooters and who have made a total of 40 from two scores at 800 yards and a total of at least 35 at 1000 yards.

All officers and enlisted men will be required to qualify except medical officers, enlisted men of the hospital corps, drum-majors and musicians (except company musicians) and chaplains. Medals for original qualifications and for requalifications in the expert, sharpshooters, marksman and first and second classes will be awarded. Marksmen of record who fail to qualify will be returned and carried as fourth class men.

SETS DARTMOUTH MILE MARK.

HANOVER, N. H.—Marceau, a Boston boy, broke the Dartmouth College mile record Monday afternoon in competition for places in the Worcester Academy-Dartmouth freshman meet at Worcester Saturday. The college record stands at 4 minutes 32.4 seconds and Marceau's time was 2:5 seconds less. His mark does not stand because it was in freshman competition.

HILDEBRANDT'S

New 64-page catalogue is now ready. Contains a high class line of Rods, Reels, Lines, etc., in addition to the regular line of Spinners. Send for Catalogue "C."

"GET NEXT"

THE JOHN J. HILDEBRANDT CO., Loganport, Ind., U. S. A.
WATERMAN'S IDEAL, W. B. Clarke Co. FOUNTAIN PENS 26 & 28 Tremont St.

PLAY BALL

TOMORROW AT 3:30
CINCINNATI
National League Grounds

FASHIONS AND THE HOUSEHOLD

GOWN MADE OF STRIPED LINEN

Particularly suitable for morning wear.

THIS gown is made of striped linen and is exceedingly smart. The cuffs are of plain white embroidered and the collar matches them. The skirt is a simple seven-gored one. The gown altogether is eminently fashionable for morning wear and the same model will be found a good one for various seasonable materials. It is excellent for pongee and taffeta as well as for linen and other materials. It could be made from thinner and lighter washable fabrics, or the skirt and waist could be used separately to advantage.

The skirt is adapted to the coat suit and also to wear with odd waists. The waist is one of the simple plain ones that is always smart. It is tailor finished. Many women like to include this flannel waists in the spring and summer outfit, and this waist made of Scotch or French flannel will be found excellent for cool days throughout the season.

Plain tailored waists with the box plait and cuffs finished with scalloped edges are among the novelties of the season. Linen treated in that way would be exceedingly handsome.

In place of striped material, just such a gown as this one can be made from plain colored linen with box plait and cuffs piped with black and white, and the skirt trimmed with a deep cuff of the material finished in the same way.

For a woman of medium size the waist will require 3½ yards of material 27 inches wide, 2 yards 36 or 1½ yards 44; for the skirt will be needed 5½ yards 27, 4 yards 36 or 3 yards 44 if there is no up and down, but should the material have either figure or nap, 7 yards 27, 5 yards 36 or 4½ yards 44 inches will be required.

A pattern of the waist (8911), sizes 34 to 46 inches bust, or of the skirt (8970), sizes 22 to 36 inches, can be had at any May Manton agency or will be sent by mail. Address 132 East Twenty-third street, New York, or Masonic Temple, Chicago.



FOR SHIRT WAISTS

Wash silks in the coolest combinations of white and colors are displayed by Paris makers with convincing force, especially for shirt waists.—Washington Herald.

WOMAN MAY SUIT HER TASTE

Wide choice in modes and materials.

AS the season advances it becomes more evident that women are going to be allowed to do very much as they please in the way of clothes. There is such a wide choice of fashions and materials in every garment that a woman need no longer dress like her neighbor, and she has a chance to follow out the demands of her figure and her taste, writes Anne Rittenhouse in the New York Times.

Coats are short, but there is no definite length. She can have a bolero, an Eton, a jacket to the hips or one six inches below. She can work this out to suit the lines of her figure. If the single-breasted effect is unbecoming she can adopt the style that has the long revers to the waist and has two fastenings, double-breasted, from waist to hips.

In skirts she can do almost anything she pleases, except widen the hem. Even this dictum does not mean that she must keep it under two yards, as the extremists do; she can let it run several inches over, but the effect must be that of a straight line from under the arms to the hem, and she must put weights in the latter so that it will not fly. It is really not so much the narrowness at the bottom as the straightness of line that the styles demand, and this is obtained by widening the hem in such a manner that it pulls the seams down straight and remains correctly placed, no matter what the wearer does.

The French designers put a light steel chain into the hem of the lining in their house gowns to keep the silhouette of the figure sharply in relief. Over these they drape transparent material. Many women who read about the new fashions and who see them on the living models cheerfully say that full skirts are back again; that gathers are used, and that we shall no longer have the tubelike silhouette. They do not take into consideration, or rather, they do not know, that this trick of slightly gathering gauzy drapery into an overskirt does not give more thickness or import more curves to the figure than a plain skirt; the lining is so slim, narrow and tight, and weighted to remain in that position that the result is more tubelike than ever.

Among the new touches on all the skirts, whatever pattern is chosen, is a band of wide, round scallops below the knees. These are finished with heavy silk floss either in the tone of the gown or in a contrasting color. This is worked out on satin, thin cloth, and the veiling which go by various names. When the method is used on a walking suit, as is done often, then embroidery is omitted and braid or a binding of satin is substituted.

WOMEN LIKE COSTUME BLOUSE

Feel better dressed in it than in one of lingerie.

EXQUISITE lingerie blouses and smartly tailored shirt waists of tub materials are commanding more and more attention as the summer approaches, but this does not mean that the interest in costume blouses is on the decline.

The vogue of the blouse en suite with the coat and skirt of wool or silk has endured so long that even the most ardent admirer of the lingerie blouses will not accord it the place it once occupied in an outfit. She will wear it for innumerable purposes, but when she orders her tailored or semi-tailored costume she will order a blouse to match and will confess that, however lovely the lingerie blouse worn with such a suit, she does not feel herself quite dressed in it.

To be sure there are some half and half affairs this spring upon which she may compromise if she will. The idea of combining silk, chiffon or silk muslin matching a suit in color with fine white lingerie material has appealed to some designers and has been worked out very happily in some cases.

The veiling of openwork or other embroidery on linen or batiste, with colored chiffon, is of course familiar, but the new idea is shown in a charming model fashioned of dark blue mousseline de sole below the bust line, while the upper part of the blouse was of fine white linen embroidered in openwork design and trimmed with frills of the openwork embroidery and with little bands of the dark blue mousseline finely tucked crosswise.

Another blouse of dark etamine over

white had an oddly shaped yoke and sleeves of embroidered batiste, and there were various models in silk with shallow yokes of lingerie stuff continued down the outside of the sleeve in a band and sometimes running down the front of the blouse as well.

Deep cape collars, sailor collars, Dutch collars of embroidered batiste or linen appear upon many of the colored blouses in silk or sheer materials and some exceedingly good looking models are of silk, chiffon, silk mousseline or etamine combined with white or cream batiste embroidered in color matching the silk.

When one leaves the lingerie materials out of the discussion the three sheer materials already mentioned claim stage center, as they have claimed it for some time past. There has been a slight reaction in favor of soft, sheer but not transparent silken blouse stuffs this spring, and one finds more pretty things than usual in the fine crepes, radiums, etc., but when all is said and done chiffon, etamine and mousseline de sole are the materials most often chosen for the smart costume blouse.

CARPET COVER

If you don't want to take up the carpets this summer, clean them thoroughly, then buy enough yards of denim or floor linen to make a big rug, which may be put over the carpets and caught at the corners, says the Philadelphia Times. You have no idea how cool and clean this looks.

DELICIOUS RHUBARB DISHES

Tarts, pudding and May trifle now in order.

OF all garden gifts, none is more welcome to housewife or cook than the good friend, rhubarb, oldest of all our various culinary aids, says a writer in the Peoples Home Journal. When the round, brown knobs first peep up in the corner of the garden, visions come of the manifold methods in which the juicy stalks will presently be cooked.

To make rhubarb tart work two pounds of rhubarb and cut up in one-inch lengths, then dry it. Put it into a pudding dish, with one-half pound of sugar sprinkled among it, also one-half teaspoonful of ground ginger. Paste: Sift into a basin one-half pound of flour, rub finely into it three heaping tablespoonfuls of butter. Add one heaping tablespoonful of sugar, one teaspoonful of baking powder, then add enough cold water to make a stiff paste; turn it out on a floured board and roll it a little larger than the size of the dish; wet the edge, cut a band of paste and put it round the edge of the dish; wet the band again and place the remainder of the paste on. Press it down very lightly to make the edges adhere; pare and notch them neatly according to taste. Brush the top with well-beaten egg; put it in a hot oven to bake for one hour. When the fruit tart begins to boil out at the side it is usually ready.

To make rhubarb charlotte soak one and one-half ounces of gelatine in half a pint of water for ten minutes; dissolve gently and strain. Stew three-quarters of a pound of cut rhubarb, with four ounces of sugar, one pint of water, the grated rind and juice of one lemon.

Add the gelatine and two well-beaten whites of eggs. Pour into a mold lined with lady fingers. When firm turn out quickly and carefully into a cold dish. Serve with a custard made of the yolks of the eggs, two heaping tablespoonfuls of sugar, one-half pint of milk and a few drops of vanilla.

Apple and rhubarb pudding is made by soaking one pint of very fine bread crumbs in one quart of milk until they are soft; then spread a buttered dish with pared and cored sour apples cut as thin as a wafer. Lay over these some thin slices of rhubarb. Beat three eggs with one half pint of sugar and mix with the milk and crumbs, pouring over the fruit; set in a pan of hot water in a moderate oven to cook until the custard is firm and apples tender. Serve with meringues on top, placing a bit of apple jelly in each ring.

For rhubarb marmalade put six pounds of rhubarb which has been peeled and cut into small cubes into a preserving kettle, also seven pounds of granulated sugar, the grated peel and juice of two oranges and two lemons, one half pound each of English walnuts and almond meats chopped very fine. Mix all together, cover and let stand all night. Boil until it begins to jelly and stir to keep it from burning.

A May trifle is a favorite sweet. Place a layer of cooked rhubarb in a crystal dish and cover with lady fingers moistened with rhubarb juice. Sprinkle in one quarter pound of chopped preserved ginger, and over all pour a good custard and garnish with whipped cream and strips of angelica.

SUNLIGHT FOR THE BEDROOM

One among several important features.

EVERY bedroom should have some direct sunlight during the day. Windows should be so placed as to cause a cross or diagonal draft of air. If the room is not on a corner, and can have windows only on one side, a bay window will increase the circulation of air, and the doors may also be used to create a draft with the open windows. Have the windows of good height and as broad as possible and yet consistent with the lines of the room. Of course, they should be made to open at top and bottom. Casement windows opening outward are very decorative and will at the same time admit a good circulation of air.

The cheerful atmosphere of the bedroom is greatly enhanced by the outlook from its windows, but it is not dependent on it. Nothing is more attractive than clean white paint. Delicate-toned papers or tinted walls are best with the white woodwork to make a dainty, restful background. In selecting a figured paper for the bedroom the greatest care should be taken to find one in which the pattern is not too pronounced. One should think, when buying a wall-covering, whether it will stand the test of intimate acquaintance. Stripes and plain surfaces are especially good for low-ceiled or attic rooms.

In many cases a floor can be made quite presentable if painted and used with rugs. However, matings are excellent and easily kept clean. Somewhat newer than the matting and superior in some ways is a linoleum which is made in patterns resembling matting. The difference being scarcely discernible. This linoleum is two yards wide.

As for the bedroom rugs to be used with hardwood or matting-covered floors, there are many reasonably priced ones to choose from. One of the most satisfactory, because it may be washed, is in the style of the old-fashioned rag rugs. These come in mixtures or a variety of plain colors striped in white across the ends.

Two sets of window shades are almost indispensable to the bedroom; the darker ones on the outside, and white or light shades on the side toward the room. If muslin curtains alone are used, they should be hung straight and edged with fringe.

There is a great variety of materials in good designs that are suitable for hangings and upholstery, says the Designer. If cretonne is to be used for cover, coverings a pattern that has a well-covered background should be selected. Denim is another material which is most satisfactory for couch covers and screens, but it is too heavy for curtains.

In these days when the brass or enameled bed is so generally in use, it is not necessary to have a complete set of expensive furniture. With a good bed of simple, dignified pattern as the principal article of furniture, it is not difficult to find other pieces necessary to the owner's use which will harmonize with it and with each other.

The pattern can be had from the Editorial Review Company, 222 West Thirty-ninth street, New York.

EMBROIDERY IDEA

Printed herewith is an attractive design to be executed in solid embroidery.

ONCE WENT A-PUDDING-PIEING

Ancient English customs and compounds.

GOING a-putting-pieing was an ancient custom in Kent, Eng., which lasted until recently. The young people went about in groups to public houses and ate the pudding pie which an author, writing 30 years ago, describes as flat like a cheese cake, made with a raised crust, filled with custard, and sprinkled with currants. Eliza Acton, writing much earlier, in the middle of the nineteenth century and before the custom had ceased to exist, gives the following recipes:

Pudding pies (entremets)—One and a half pints of milk, three ounces of ground rice, three ounces of butter, one fourth pound of sugar, a little nutmeg or lemon rind, six eggs, four to six ounces of currants. This form of pastry, or its name at least, is, we believe, peculiar to the county of Kent, where it is made in abundance. Boil for 15 minutes three ounces of ground rice or rice flour in 4½ pints of new milk, and when taken from the fire stir into it three ounces of butter and four of sugar; add six well-beaten eggs, a grain or two of salt and a flavoring of nutmeg or lemon rind at pleasure. When the mixture is nearly cold line some large patty pans or some saucers with thin puff paste, fill them with it three parts full, strewn the top thickly with currants which have been cleaned and dried and bake the pudding

pies from 15 to 20 minutes in a gentle oven.

A commoner kind of pudding pies—One quart of new milk, five ounces of ground rice, 1½ ounces or more of butter, four ounces of sugar, half a small nutmeg grated, a pinch of salt, four large eggs and three ounces of currants.

CHEESE AND ONION

For a tasty cheese dish cook half a minced onion in a tablespoonful of butter until it is slightly brown and then add a tablespoonful of flour and stir until it has cooked for three minutes, but do not brown it. Add a pint of milk and stir until it boils. Then turn in about three ounces of grated cheese and stir until it melts. Strain the sauce and serve on toast.—New Haven Journal-Courier.

MOTOR BONNETS

Smart motor bonnets are made of king's blue raffia cloth. These are gathered to fit the head and a moderately large coiffure, and are tied at the side with a bow of blue messaline ribbon.—Philadelphia Times.

TRIED RECIPES

MOCK CHICKEN CUTLETS.

PUT cold, cooked veal or mutton through the chopper. To one half pint allow one tablespoonful of stale breadcrumbs, one tablespoonful of soft butter, one teaspoonful of minced parsley, a slice of onion minced, salt and pepper to suit; form into cutlet shape, dip in flour and saute in hot fat. Sautéing is commonly, but incorrectly, called "frying." When brown on all sides, serve with potatoes cut into cubes and cooked tender in salted water. Drain off the water and add to the vegetables a level tablespoonful of melted butter, dust with salt and shake over the fire until heated through.

FLANK STEAK

Below the sirloin and embedded in the fat is a thick piece of lean meat which sells for from 20 to 30 cents, according to locality, and weighs about two pounds. It is lacking in flavor, but is juicy and a great favorite with all meat-cutters. Have the marketman strip off the thin skin and fat enclosing it, then score across the top; broil three minutes on each side over clear coals; then rub with softened butter, dust with salt and pepper. Or pour over a tomato or horseradish sauce. It also makes a delicious braising piece when spread with a seasoned bread-stuffing, rolled up and skewered in place, then cooked in a tightly covered kettle in the oven. Add some fine cut pieces of suet to the kettle. A rich brown sauce should be poured over it when serving.

GERMAN STEW

Take any lean, tough meat and rub with salt, then set in a cupful of vinegar placed in a deep baking bowl; place the dish on the back of the range, where the vinegar will just become tepid, and let it remain two hours, turning the meat several times, then cut it into small pieces. Try out some suet, dip the meat into flour and fry brown in the hot fat; then add the vinegar and enough boiling water to cover the meat, one medium-sized onion, chopped, six sprigs of minced parsley, a pinch of summer savory, three cloves and a very small bit of bay leaf. Simmer until the meat is tender. Thicken the liquor with flour, and season with salt and pepper. Mix one cupful of mashed potato with enough flour to enable balls being rolled the size of hickory nuts, season with salt, and then drop these into the boiling salted water to cook for five minutes; arrange them around the meat on a hot platter and pour the gravy over all. If eggs are cheap and the dumplings are desired extra nice, one beaten egg may be added to the potato before mixing in the flour.

RAVIOLI

Mix together any cooked meat and season highly with onion, parsley, celery, salt, pepper and butter. Ham will be an addition to any meat used. Make a pie pastry, cut into rounds as large as the top of a pint bowl or into squares; then place a level tablespoonful of the meat on one half of the pastry, brush the inner edges with water, fold one half over the other and press down tightly; pierce with a fork, brush the tops with water and bake in a moderate oven until the pastry is done and delicately brown. Serve with a hot brown sauce or left-over gravy.—Ladies World.

ICELESS COOLERS

It will come as a surprise to a good many housekeepers to learn that ice, however desirable as a luxury, is by no means a necessity for preserving food in warm weather.

A peach crate makes a very good refrigerator; or any box of open-frame construction, with slats for sides instead of solid boards, will do. Arrange in it as many shelves as you need, or have room for; provide a door with hinges and catch, and cover the sides, back and door with burlap.

Place an enamel pan on the top, and from this pan hang wicks made of strips of flannel four or five inches wide. These wicks start from the inside bottom of the pan and hang over the edge of the crate until the ends come in contact with the top of the burlap.

The refrigerator is to be placed outside in the shade, but where the wind can blow upon it, and the pan is to be kept full of water. This water is drawn up by the wicks and distributed through the mesh of the burlap by capillary attraction. The breeze causes the moisture to evaporate, and this evaporation reduces the temperature inside the refrigerator. It will keep butter firm on the warmest days in summer.—Youth's Companion.

ROSE TIE

A unique little tie may be made of pink ribbon, folded and twisted around one end of the ribbon, which is used as a center, so as to form a soft rose, says the Chicago Inter Ocean.

Fastened to the back of the rose are two pointed pieces of ribbon, three inches long, and from the pointed ends are suspended long pink tassels.

This little rose decoration is very pretty, and may be used with fine effect at the base of the collar of a gown, as well as with the regulation blouse.

LOUNGING ROBES

Kimonos come in embroidered patterns which a few stitches will transform into dainty lounging robes.—Washington Herald.

Chandler & Co.

Tremont Street—Near West

Night Gown "Special"

For Wednesday, May 10

1.65

The illustration hardly does justice to the night gown it represents.

If one could see the fine St. Gall embroidery yokes, so hard to distinguish from the hand-worked ones—the linen torchon lace which is used abundantly in decorating—the quality of the nainsook—the whiteness of its bleach—the quality of the ribbons and the liberal dimensions of the garments, one would believe it almost impossible to retail these gowns at 1.65.

Yet, this is the price and a "Consumer's League" label on the garment assures the purchaser that it has been made under most sanitary conditions by well paid labor.

Chandler & Co.

DOES ADVERTISING PAY?

It surely does pay, and pays tremendously. It is one of the greatest single business-building agencies of modern times. Results that the right kind of advertising will bring in the future will be stupendous. The Monitor is interested in the right kind of advertising now; that is, clean and honest advertising. That is the only kind the Monitor considers. So the legitimate advertiser does not have to compete with questionable offerings in the Monitor. The Monitor has ample testimony that advertising in it has brought gratifying results. Its own experience in using its paper for its own publicity has likewise shown conclusively that the right kind of advertising in the right medium certainly does pay.

COMFORT IN THE GUEST ROOM

Little things that will add to visitor's pleasure.

AS SPRING advances, the week-end visits to the country, seashore and mountains will become more general than during the winter months.

Even the most retiring families will find frequent use for their guest room. Fortunately the old-fashioned "spare room" is a thing of the past. Nowadays the guest room is only another of the delightful improvements of modern life.

In the olden days the spare room was stiffly furnished, cold and bare looking. Today one finds a room cozy and comfortably furnished, where there is a homelike feeling, and where everything is dainty and attractive and seems to offer us welcome as soon as we enter. Instead of the room being a place where there is only what has been discarded from the other rooms in the house, it is a room which has been carefully furnished and arranged by the clever hostess.

A bright, cheerful room, removed somewhat, if possible, from the center of the household, with a bathroom attached, or one quite near, is the proper choice to make for the guest room.

It should not be elaborately furnished. Neatness and good taste should prevail. The color scheme in the wall paper and decorations should depend upon what exposure the room has; whether it is full of sunshine or the light is cold and dull. Then, too, many hostesses must consider some articles of furniture, or rugs or carpet, which they already have.

Simplicity, but daintiness, freshness and good color combinations do much to make up the cozy and really beautiful room.

If the walls of the room are done in a plain color, flowered chintz curtains or coverings may be used. If the walls are covered with a paper of a floral design, curtains and furniture coverings may be of the solid color.

Little conveniences for your guest should not be forgotten. On a writing desk or table should always be kept a supply of stationery, such as ink, paper, pens, telegraph blanks and a calendar. A few good books are very pleasing to visitors, says a writer in the Chicago Inter Ocean.

In every guest room there should be a little basket in which thread, needles and necessary articles for sewing are kept.

If possible, have a vase or bowl of cut flowers on a table during the day, and when these are removed at night see that a small tray with a pitcher of iced water and a glass are stood in their place. A candlestick with candle, and a box of matches should always be placed beside the bed.

Make your guest room a comfortable apartment, that stands for good taste, forethought and hospitality, and it will hold an ever-pleasant and prominent place in the memory of those who have had the good fortune to be one of your guests.

Famous Men Appeal for Peace

MR. ASQUITH AT HIS BEST AS HE SPEAKS IN CAUSE OF PEACE

Utterances Are Loudly Cheered by Great Audience Which Attended Recent Meeting in the Guildhall.

CALLS IT A VICTORY

Definite Agreement Between United States and Great Britain to End War Will Make an Epoch.

LONDON—The reply of the British empire to the proposal of President Taft for an arbitration treaty between the two great families of the Anglo-Saxon race found its most fitting expression in the meeting in the Guildhall on April 28. "This venerable hall," Mr. Asquith said in supporting the first resolution, "has been the scene of many demonstrations and ceremonies of momentous import in the history of the city and of the country, but I doubt whether it has been the privilege of any of your lordship's predecessors to put it to a worthier purpose than that which has brought within these walls this morning this large and representative gathering. The situation, the unique situation, in which we meet, obliterating for the moment all distinctions of party and of creed; has come into existence without any ostensible or overt prearrangement. It has not been organized or engineered by the apparatus of diplomacy. The initiative was taken, as we gladly and gratefully acknowledge, by the chief magistrate of the United States of America."

The moment, as Mr. Asquith said, was a momentous one. From the musicians' gallery at the north end of the hall, where the ponderous edifices of Gog and Magog, long deprived of their annual outing in the city on lord mayor's day, stand perpetually on guard, to the huge platform, under the great painted window at the south, a dense black throng relieved only by a spot of color in the tiny ladies gallery, between the Wellington and Chatham memorials, occupied by the lady mayors, Mrs. Asquith, and Miss Balfour, or the splashes of color on the platform where the scarlet robed lord mayor and sheriffs and the city sword bearer sat, filled the beautiful old building. For an hour and a half previously the ticket holders had occupied the great fifteenth century porch, while the public, in a long queue, had swept round the courtyard beyond. At a quarter of twelve, when the doors were swung finally open to the "hoi polloi," the crowd surged in, and in a moment filled the vast space behind the barriers where no seats were provided.

During the long wait after the doors were first opened the occupants of the reserved seats passed their time in watching the arrival of the distinguished guests upon the platform, the old canopyed wainscoting behind which was decorated only by two crossed flags—the stars and stripes and the union jack. Among the first to arrive was the ex-lord chancellor, Lord Halsbury, and the lord lieutenant of Ireland, Lord Aberdeen.

Then came the high commissioner for Canada, Lord Strathcona, and the high commissioner for Australia, Sir George Reid, quickly followed by the high commissioners for South Africa and New Zealand, Sir Richard Solomon and the Hon. W. Hall-Jones. Sir Joseph Ward, the prime minister of New Zealand, the only one of the empire prime ministers who has yet arrived for the coronation, came closely followed by the colonial secretary, Lewis Harcourt and Lord Weardale, better known by the name in which he is formerly sat in the Commons, Philip Stanhope. The governor of the Bank of England, the chief rabbi and F. B. Meyer, the representative of the Free churches, followed in quick succession, with a vast number of men well known in the city and empire. When midday struck the entire hall and the galleries were crowded, saving the presence of the half dozen ladies in the tiny north gallery, with a vast concourse of men. The doors at the south end of the platform were flung open, and the lord mayor's procession entered in state.

First the sheriffs, robed from head to foot in scarlet, then the bearers of the civic hat, the civic sword and the mace, then the lord mayor in his robes and chain, and then the principal speakers, the prime minister, the leader of the opposition, and the archbishop of Canterbury. The hat was placed upon the table, the sword and mace crossed immediately behind it, and amid a great roar of applause the lord mayor took his seat, with the archbishop of Canterbury and then the prime minister on his immediate right, and the leader of the opposition and then the lord lieutenant of Ireland on his immediate left.

In a moment, amidst another loud burst of applause, the lord mayor was on his feet. Many a fiery speech had been made within those historic walls, but never such speeches as those which were about to be delivered. Here Gog and Magog were carried after the entry of Henry V. into the city after Agincourt, and here, exactly four centuries later, the Duke of Wellington was feasted, after Waterloo. Close by Wal-

GIVING PEACE MEDAL TO MR. CARNEGIE



(Photo by Harris & Ewing, Washington, D. C.)

Scene in Pan-American building, Mr. Carnegie speaking in acceptance of the presentation by Latin-American delegates. Left to right, Mr. Falconia; Senor Zamacona, Mexican ambassador; Senor Calderon, Bolivian minister; President Taft; Senor Rojas, Venezuelan minister; Secretary Knox; Mr. Carnegie; John Barrett.

pole heard the city bells clashing out their joy peals for war with Spain. Here the Great Commoner came, in the days, in the midst of his conquests, when, in the words of Walpole's son, "it rained gold snuff-boxes," and here D'Israeli flung out his defiance of Russia. Touching the platform on either side were the memorials of the two Pitts. The pediment of the one inscribed with the city's thanks to the greatest of English war ministers, the man by whom, in the words cut in the stone, commerce had been "united to and made to flourish by war"; the other, "the pilot who weathered the storm," who, born a pacifist, was destined to wage the most furious of British wars.

Here in the midst of these memories and these memorials the first magistrate of the capital of the empire welcomed his listeners amid thunders of applause to the meeting to which they had come to further the progress of civilization by supporting these arbitration proposals aimed at "fewer appeals to the sword, and more frequent appeals to the remedy of reason."

Demand for Meeting

The meeting, he declared, had been convened by the direction of a unanimously passed resolution of the corporation of London and in response to an influential signed requisition of eminent and representative citizens, in order that the proposals of the President of the United States of America in favor of Anglo-American arbitration should be carefully and, he hoped, sympathetically considered.

It was an axiom that in English law a man could not be judge in his own cause. They wished to apply that principle to national disputes where they arise. The distinguished head of the American people had made an important proposal to this end. Great Britain and Greater Britain were there together that day and the voice and decision of that meeting would travel across the seas to their kinsmen in America as the voice of the united family of the British race. Let him urge them in the words of the American poet Whittier:

"Pledge bravely onward! Not in vain
Your generous trust in human kind
The good which bloodshed could not gain,
Your peaceful zeal shall find."

The first resolution, which the lord mayor called upon Mr. Asquith to move, was as follows:

"That this meeting of the citizens of London, representatives of his majesty's dominions overseas and religious and civil bodies assembled in the Guildhall cordially welcome the proposal of the President of the United States of America in favor of a general treaty of arbitration between that country and the British empire, and pledges its support to the principles of such a treaty as serving the highest interests of the two nations and as tending to promote the peace of the world."

Leaning on the rail in front of him, in his accustomed attitude on the table in the House of Commons, sometimes lifting up his arms to make some gesture, Mr. Asquith in one of the most earnest speeches he has ever made, pressed the claims of the resolution upon the meeting. The western world, he declared, had been doing lip service to the gospel of peace for the best part of 2000 years,

and yet there had never been an era in human history in which the inventiveness and the resources of mankind had been more lavishly employed upon war and the preparation for war.

Nor, he declared, was it necessary to remind the audience before him that some of the bloodiest and most wasteful wars in history had been waged between men of the same language, blood and religion. Surely, then, it was a lesson to those who had lost faith in the progress of reason and of justice, who attempted to see in the course of a succession of tired waves, breaking vainly on an iron shore, to see the two great English-speaking democracies of the world, numbering over 120,000,000 people, exercising a lordship, direct or indirect, over a large portion of the surface and resources of the globe, coming by common instinct to see that war between them should be an unthinkable crime.

"I do not think," he said, while the great oak roof rang with cheers, "that I am using the language of exaggeration when I say that we are here today in the Guildhall to record the most signal victory in our time in the international sphere of the power of reason and the sense of brotherhood."

Arbitration, he went on, was of course a familiar expedient, and had been frequently applied to specific matters of difference between civilized governments. Hitherto, however, great countries had been accustomed to reserve from the scope of those engagements matters of vital interest and national honor. What was now proposed, and this was the profound significance of the new departure, was that the United States and the United Kingdom, no matter what might be the gravity of the issue, whatever might be the magnitude of the interests involved, whatever the poignancy of the feelings which were aroused, should for the future agree to a definite abandonment of war as a possible solution, the substitution of argument for force, and the supersession by judicial methods of the old ordeal of battle.

"That sounds to some people," and here the cheers rang out again, "I know a paradox, but the paradox is really entirely the other way."

Then the prime minister went on to compare the old practise of dueling with the modern practise of battle. Yet, he declared, the practise of dueling had become extinct in a single generation of English life. "Sometimes," he said, glancing across to Mr. Balfour, "we speak daggers, or we try to do so, but we do not use them."

"A prime minister in the reign of King George V. who challenged a political opponent, as the Duke of Wellington did, as lately as the year 1828, to exchange pistol shots with him in the early hours of the morning on Wimbledon common, would be regarded as a fit inmate for a lunatic asylum."

If, then, dueling had disappeared from private life, was it extravagant or Utopian to hope that it might disappear from international affairs?

Finally, he explained that the proposed treaty was not an alliance, aggressive or defensive, or a menace to any other nation, it simply meant that as far as the United States and the United Kingdom were concerned, war for the future

was to be ruled out. Other things might follow, but it was not for these countries to dictate or preach to others.

Still, he said, in a peroration which aroused the enthusiasm of the meeting, "if the United Kingdom and the United States solemnly and formally agree that as between themselves war and the possibility of war are once and for all renounced, a step will have been taken immeasurable in extent, incomparable in significance, in the onward progress of humanity."

Loud as were the cheers when the prime minister resumed his seat, they were even louder when Mr. Balfour took his place to second the resolution. The city of London is, of course, overwhelmingly Conservative, and Mr. Balfour is the senior member for the city. He spoke quite as earnestly and for a longer time than the prime minister, and his speech all through was received with the greatest enthusiasm.

He began by explaining that he rejoiced to have the opportunity of taking part in the present meeting, and then went on to explain that a treaty such as was at present proposed, had long been the ideal of both of the two historic political parties of the state, and that he did not believe there had ever been a moment, certainly not during the last quarter of a century, when they would not have supported each other in an attempt to bring it about. Certainly in his own case, he never had, and he never would, leave any stone unturned to further that cause.

Then he turned to address himself to some of the objections which had been urged. First, there was the objection that it was easy to shout and hold meetings, and to interchange protocols in favor of peace, but that when the strain and the stress of international rivalry came, all these paper barriers were swept aside, and the result was, not that peace would be secured, but that we should part company forever with the dream of an international arrangement by which war might become, in the words of the prime minister, as antiquated as duelling.

Importance of Treaties

That view, he declared, he could not share. It was true it was folly to attempt to make either positive law or international law go in advance of public opinion. Laws and treaties could do much, still he granted the critics that they could not do everything. He would go even further, and would say that

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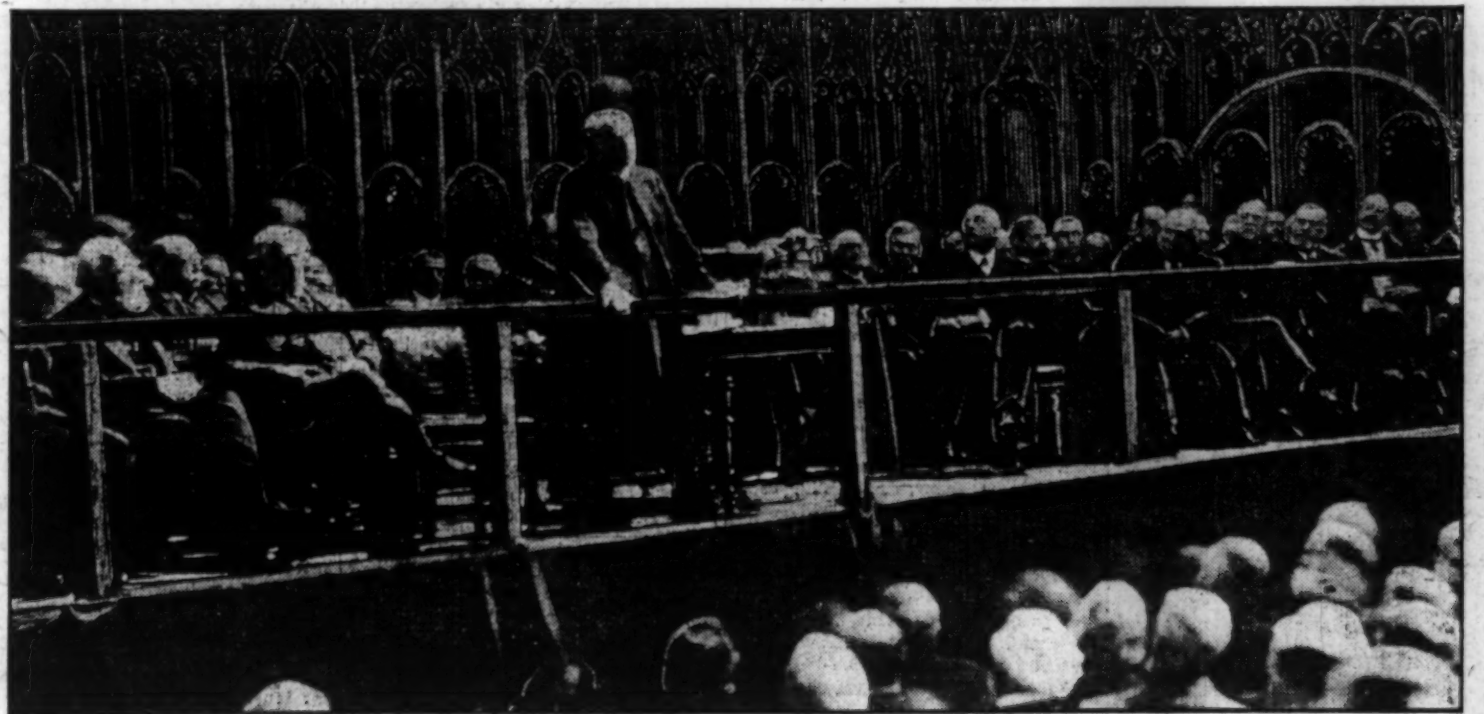


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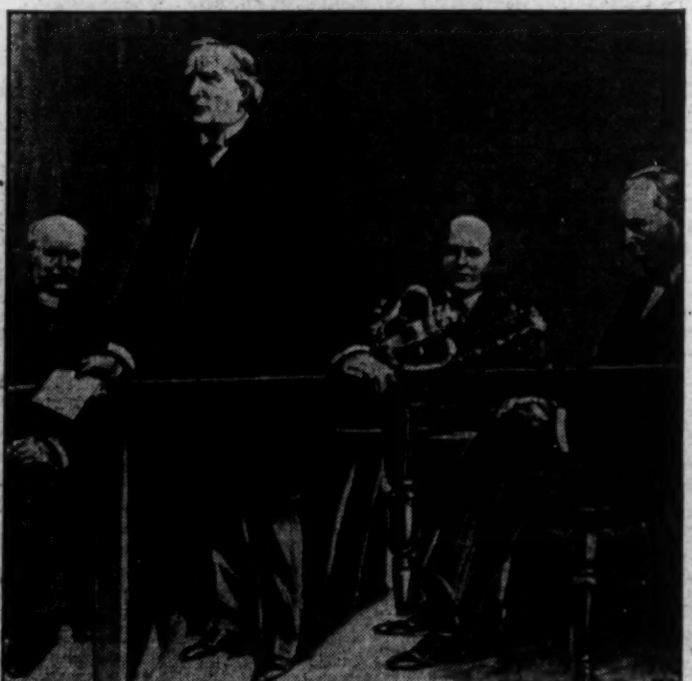
BRITISH PRIMATE ADDRESSING GUILDHALL PEACE MEETING



(Copyright by Central News.)

Reading from left to right the second seated person in the front row is Lord Strathcona, then Sir George Reid in the second row and in the front row Mr. Asquith. In the front row again beyond the table are Mr. Balfour, Lord Aberdeen and Lord Halsbury.

MR. ASQUITH MAKING PEACE SPEECH



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Scene at Guildhall meeting, Archbishop of Canterbury, the Lord Mayor of London and Mr. Balfour being seated.

when a law or treaty went in advance of public opinion, it would probably do more harm than good; and he could not imagine a greater disaster to civilization for centuries to come than that after such a treaty as it was proposed to effect, war should ensue between the contracting parties.

That would indeed be a blow to international faith and civilization, under which we should stagger for generations. Therefore, he was ready to grant that if public opinion on both sides of the Atlantic was not ready for this development, it would not be wise to encourage it. But, as far as his observation went, the gloomy view did not represent the facts. He believed, though he was entitled, he admitted, to speak with more authority for his countrymen than for those beyond the Atlantic, that the great mass of public opinion in both countries was in favor of it, and, therefore, it remained for the statesmanship of the two countries to provide a contract which neither party would, in a moment of stress, temptation, or difficulty, endeavor to break.

Then, there were the critics who declared that if public opinion was ready, there was no need for such a treaty, and that if public opinion was not ready, the treaty would be useless. That was a point of view again which he could not share. Positive enactments were of great value. Those people, referred to by the prime minister, who looked with cynical despair on the progress of mankind, and assumed that because many problems were still unsolved, all problems were insoluble, might consider not

how war has been prevented, but how peace has been conducted under a growing pressure of humanitarian feeling.

The laws of civilized warfare had no more sanction behind them than international treaties, by which he meant that you could not enforce them. Nevertheless, what actually happened in war was that these laws were kept. Let anybody study what, under a different view of what was permissible, generals of successful armies might do in moments of temptation and crisis, and they will agree that understandings and law have had a great operative effect, even if they have had no sanction but that of public morality behind them.

If, he insisted, in a sentence which roused a torrent of applause, we are still obliged in certain cases to submit to the barbarous arbitraments of war, yet we have made war a far more civilized instrument, barbarous though it be, than it ever was in the past. And if you can do that where war is concerned, can you do it in order that war may be forever prevented?

Then Mr. Balfour, as Mr. Asquith had done, went on to point out that the carrying out of such treaties did not mean that the nations who carried them out were to disarm before the rest of the world. Such a thing, as the prime minister had shown, would be neglect of stewardship. What they were there for that day was to endeavor to join with the United States in setting an example to the world, an example which would be the beginning of a new era. If his prophecy was fulfilled, then the lord mayor would be able to look back to this

day and meeting as one of the most significant epochs in the progress of civilization.

The resolution was then put to the meeting, and carried with a terrific shout, the lord mayor declaring that it had been passed absolutely unanimously. The lord mayor then called on the archbishop of Canterbury to move the second resolution:

"That this meeting records its high appreciation of the important action taken by the lord mayor and corporation of the city of London in convening this meeting, and expresses its desire that the lord mayor should take such further steps as he may deem best fitted to promote the views and objects involved in the foregoing resolution."

The primates, who is a graceful speaker, did this shortly and impressively. It might be said, he declared, that no more speeches were wanted after those of the great twin brethren, or should he have said, of the Hector and Achilles of the meeting. Those speeches would live and would tell. But eloquent as had been the words they had heard, the more eloquent and the more significant fact remained that such was the unanimity of the speakers that what one had said might have been said by the other, with hardly a change of a sentence. The country was accustomed to exceptional harmony on ceremonial or complimentary occasions.

But this was no ceremonial or complimentary occasion.

The men they had come to listen to that day had struck a note of practical policy, and as the representative of the established church of the country, he was there to add his voice to theirs. The motto of the city of London was still "Domine Dirige Nos," and the citizens of London were in the hall that day to assert themselves as the Christian citizens of a Christian land, at the inauguration of what he believed could without hesitation be called a policy in consonance with the will of God.

During the past seven or eight centuries, great concourses of men had come together to preach some great crusade, and the cry which had reverberated with resistless force from these mustered men had been the cry, "Dieu le veut," it is the will of God. The first of the predecessors of the lord mayor of London, in the days of Richard Coeur de Lion, might well have taken part in such a gathering. With a far sounder assurance than theirs, we raise today the cry, as we endorse a policy and a purpose fashioned on the

(Continued on Page Eight, Column Seven.)

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BAY STATE NEWS BRIEFS

WAKEFIELD.

New departments of the Kosmos Woman's Club are: History and current events, Mrs. Georgiana G. Knech, chairman; Mrs. Olivia M. Frolsch, Mrs. Mary F. Howe; art and literature, Mrs. Elizabeth F. Ingram, chairman; Mrs. Edith C. Deadman, Mrs. Emily F. Howe, Mrs. Annie L. Cox, Mrs. Georgia L. F. Abbott; sociology, Mrs. Frances R. Pike, chairman; Mrs. Edith F. Foster, Mrs. Lavinia M. Crosby, Miss Eliza M. Greenwood, Mrs. Mabel P. Howlett; sciences and education, Mrs. Mary F. Hall, chairman; Mrs. Mabelle R. Hart, Mrs. Mary H. Woodbury, Mrs. A. Estelle Barber, Miss H. Gertrude Lee.

Members of the Union church will tender a reception tonight to the new pastor, the Rev. Claude A. MacKay.

NEWTON.

A life-size portrait bust of Henry George and a set of works by that author have been presented to the public library by Clifford H. Kendall of New York.

The annual meeting of the women's societies of the Newton Center Baptist church are being held in the church parlors this afternoon.

The Newton Center Wednesday Club has elected: President, Mrs. John E. Smith; vice-president, Mrs. Nelson H. Brooks; secretary, Mrs. Frank E. Anderson; treasurer, Mrs. Frederick H. Butts; member of executive board, Mrs. Samuel Widger.

WINTHROP.

Winthrop lodge, A. F. & A. M., is to work the fellow craft degree on five candidates at their meeting this evening. The lodge will have a special meeting May 18 and again work the fellow craft degree on five candidates and later in the evening hold an informal ladies' program. An entertainment has been planned by a committee composed of George L. H. Stevenson, David Belcher and Gorman W. Walker.

WATERTOWN.

Officers elected by Unitarian Club are: President, Lewis McLaughlin; vice-presidents, Joseph W. Gerry, Herbert Coolidge, Charles W. Stone, Harry W. Brigham; honorary vice-president, Samuel S. Gleason; secretary, Royal D. Evans; treasurer, B. Fay McLaughlin; executive committee, Walter C. Vaughan, Harry C. Edmunds, Harry F. Gould, Dr. R. G. Torne, Frederick H. Robie.

REVERE.

Officers elected by the Beachmont Home and School Association are: President, Ralph T. Kimball; vice-president, Fred A. Hamilton; recording secretary, Mrs. Elizabeth Foster; corresponding secretary, Miss Maude C. Drown; treasurer, Samuel Carro; executive board, Edward M. Messer, William E. Parker, George A. Sylvester, Mrs. Phineas Levi, Miss Mary T. Roman, Miss Mary E. Dean.

At the First Congregational church, May 21 will be observed as mothers' day.

LEXINGTON.

A dramatic entertainment entitled "My Cousin Timmy" will be given in the vestry of the First Parish (Unitarian) church Friday evening by Miss Ethel L. Muliken's Sunday school class for the benefit of the piano fund of the Sunday school.

The board of fire engineers has organized as follows: Chief, Bartlett J. Harrington; first assistant chief, David Hennessey; second assistant and clerk, Edward H. Mara.

WHITMAN.

The selectmen have appointed Randall W. Cook as the board of registrars for three years; Charles Conant, Verin D. Lincoln and E. Clifton Taft as the board of fire engineers.

At the state convention of the Pythian sisterhood this week Mrs. August Wolforth was chosen secretary and Mrs. G. Harry Bill was elected to the fourth term as president of the Past Chiefs Association.

EAST BRIDGEWATER.

The Ladies Aid Society of the Methodist church will hold an all-day meeting Wednesday in the church parlors. In the evening the prayer meeting will be held by W. H. Taylor.

The semi-annual election of officers of the Epworth League will be held Friday evening at the Methodist church.

EVERETT.

The trustees of the Parlin Memorial library, Edward B. Slocum, Gilman C. Hickok, George W. Buntin, Jr., Frederick E. Jennings and Nelson P. Brown, have prepared plans for an addition to the library, those drawn by John C. Spofford being accepted. The contract for the building will be awarded about May 15.

READING.

The selectmen have appointed Herbert E. McIntyre forest warden, and he has named Willard A. Bancroft, G. F. Blanchard, John N. Weston and Albert F. Batchelder his assistants.

Arthur B. Nichols of Woburn street has been appointed a registrar of voters to succeed George H. Clough.

NORWELL.

The Rev. Mr. Drummond, a former pastor of the Unitarian church, will give an address on arts and crafts work before the local Arts and Crafts Society Wednesday afternoon.

MIDDLEBORO.

Delegations from the local churches will attend the neighborhood convention of Congregational churches at Carver tomorrow.

STONEHAM.

New officers of the fire department are: Hook and ladder company—Captain, William Brooks; lieutenant, R. F. Chase; clerk, J. L. Gibson; treasurer, J. E. Wiley; standing committee, M. D. Whitcher, E. S. Frazier, Walter Gorham, Hose 1—Captain, William Brooks; lieutenant, Louis Willet; clerk, J. E. Finnegan; treasurer, Stelman Crouch; standing committee, John Gray, W. H. Richardson, William Brooks. Hose 2—Captain, E. L. Delano; lieutenant, A. N. Newhall; clerk, Howard Smith; treasurer, Moody Newhall standing committee, G. W. Thayer, H. L. Draper, J. L. Fedigan. Hose 3—Captain, Joseph Tansey; lieutenant, F. L. Newhall; clerk, C. A. Sweet; treasurer, Joseph Tansey; standing committee, J. H. Dunklee, J. J. Sullivan, F. L. Newhall.

The fire engineers have organized with L. F. Bruce as chief, A. J. Smith as assistant, chief and C. E. Cloutman as clerk.

STOUGHTON.

Ernest Randall has been elected superintendent of the water department. The water commissioners are to put in a four-way hydrant near the public library building.

The Webster class of the Congregational church has elected: President, Miss Emma J. Parent; vice-president, Miss Helen E. Bly; secretary, Miss Esther C. Smith; treasurer, Miss Nettie Pye; missionary committee, Myrtle Drake, Ruth Clapp, Ethel Pooler, Mrs. Emily Safford, Miss I. B. Pratt is the teacher of the class.

ARLINGTON.

The Arlington Business Men's Association has elected these directors: James O. Holt, David Buttrick, Levi M. Dolloff, F. A. Patterson, Warren A. Peirce, Alexander S. Jardine and Napoleon J. Hardy.

The Teachers Club will present "Cranford," a dramatized classic, Thursday and Friday evenings in the high school hall. The parts will be taken by the Misses Tenney, Libbey, McIntosh, Bullock, Russell, Randall, Dorothy Connor, Alice Connor, Flewelling, Bisbee, Davis and Dow.

BEVERLY.

Chester Arthur Davis, United States vice-consul at Ceylon, addressed the members of the Republican Club Monday evening.

Work on the Roosevelt street sewer has been completed by the street department.

The "Oxford Affair" will be presented at the North Beverly parish house, Wednesday evening, under the auspices of the Girls Club of the church.

CHELSEA.

Arrangements have been completed whereby the estate on Chestnut street adjoining the central fire station, now the property of Miss Medora J. and Alphonso Simpson, will be transferred to the New England Telegraph & Telephone Company, and on it a telephone exchange is to be erected.

Margaret Corbin chapter, D. A. R., will hold its May meeting this evening in the "old skule house" and elect officers.

QUINCY.

The Rev. Charles B. Ames, who recently resigned as assistant pastor of the First Unitarian church, will be tendered a reception in the chapel Friday evening.

The Men's Club of the Washington Street Congregational church has elected: President, J. W. Hendry; vice-president, W. E. Lee; secretary, Harold W. Newcomb; treasurer, J. C. Collingwood.

BROCKTON.

Montello Lodge, Knights of Pythias, will hold a special roll call supper May 30. The committee of arrangements consists of Mrs. Etta Cole, Mrs. George Ackerman, Mrs. Emma Grant, Mrs. Frances Doten and Miss Mae Morey.

The Men's Club of the Waldo Congregational church has made plans for a ladies' night.

WALTHAM.

Bernard W. Stanley has been chosen chairman of the vacation school committee of the Education Society.

Temporarily elected officers of Engine 2 of the fire department are: Capt. Arthur G. Eastman; first lieutenant, Ernest L. Balcom; second lieutenant, Roy A. Caswell.

HANOVER.

The Joseph E. Wilder post and W. R. C. and the Nelson Lowell camp, Sons of Veterans, will hold a joint meeting this evening to arrange for Memorial day.

The annual baby show of the West Hanover Band of Mercy will be held next month.

CAMBRIDGE.

Philip B. Dallinger, who has for the last 10 years been organizer at the St. James Episcopal church, has resigned that position to become organizer at the Shepard Memorial church. He is succeeded at the St. James church by S. F. Batchelder.

KINGSTON.

Pilgrim lodge, Knights of Pythias, will observe its nineteenth anniversary at Plymouth May 18.

It is expected that there will be an attendance of nearly 200 at the reunion of the Kingston High School Association at the town hall next Saturday evening.

ABINGTON.

The engineers of the fire department have organized with B. Ernest Wilkes as chief.

Mrs. B. C. Faunce has resigned her position as organist of the Universalist church.

MEDFORD.

The street commission will today commence sprinkling the principal city streets with crude oil and tar instead of water. Among the streets to be sprinkled are High, Salem, South, Albion streets, Boston, Riverside and Governor's avenues, Brooks, Court, Grove, Harvard, Main, Medford, Monument streets, Mystic and Harvard avenues, Paris, Park, Fulton, Summer streets, Ship, Sheridan, Grant avenues, Thacher, Washington, Winchester, Winthrop and Woburn streets.

The preliminary drills for the high school prize event will be held Saturday. Class drills will be held Thursday and Friday afternoons until the close of school.

BRIDGEWATER.

The Young Peoples League of the New Jerusalem church has elected: President, Roger Wheeler; vice-president, Miss Mottie Turner; secretary, Miss Lillian Capel; treasurer, Myron Richmond; auditor, Joseph Keith; executive committee, Mrs. Percy Rainey, Arthur Benson and Mrs. Myron Richmond.

The local Baptist church will send a delegation to the thirty-first annual meeting of the Women's Foreign Missionary Society of the Old Colony Baptist Association to be held Wednesday at the First Baptist church in Brockton.

MELROSE.

D. C. Palmer, state sealer of weights and measures, is erecting an \$8000 house for his own occupancy on Morgan street.

The signal board and other apparatus is being installed for the police signal system this week.

HOLBROOK.

Albert S. Locke has been appointed agent at the New York, New Haven & Hartford railroad station, succeeding T. V. B. Marsh, who has been retired on a pension.

ARLINGTON HEIGHTS.

An annual business meeting and election of officers will be held by the Sunshine Club tomorrow afternoon at the residence of Mrs. W. O. Partridge.

EAST LEXINGTON.

A \$300 appropriation has been made by the town for procuring a suitable location for a new schoolhouse in East Lexington and obtaining plans for it.

ROCKLAND.

The Brotherhood of the First Congregational church will hold its annual ladies' night Tuesday evening, May 23.

Miss Jennie Forsyth, a teacher in the Market school, has resigned.

CAMBRIDGE SEEKS LAWS OF REFORM

At the annual meeting of the Cambridge Taxpayers' Association Monday night the executive committee recommended that efforts for legislation for next year be directed along these lines:

Appointment of a commissioner for the fire and police departments; abolition of party designations from the ballot; appointment of assessors by the mayor, subject to confirmation by the tax commission; consolidation of the engineering departments of the city and creation of a commissioner of public works to be at the head thereof; consolidation of the park and cemetery departments; extension of the powers of the city auditor in a manner similar to the power of the city auditor of Boston.

HOTEL WORKERS IN SECOND SESSION

The second day's session of the convention of the hotel and restaurant employees and the cooks, waiters and waitresses unions at Faneuil hall opened at 10 o'clock this forenoon and the reports of all standing committees not read Monday were heard.

WHAT EDITORS ARE SAYING

THE selected editorial comments today urge an early vote in the Senate on the Canadian reciprocity agreement.

WASHINGTON STAR—There is no reason why there should not be a vote in reasonable time on the pact as a separate proposition. The President asks it and the country expects it. By taking this course the Senate will forego no opportunity to tackle the tariff in its larger aspect.

BALTIMORE SUN—The senators apparently treat the demands of the people with indifference because they know that the people will have great difficulty in reaching them with the hand of retribution as long as they are elected by the Legislatures.

NEW YORK TIMES—The threat of general disturbance of business, the time honored and previously powerful weapon of the protectionists, gets no response. Business men smile when they are called upon to "view with alarm" the movement that goes on in Congress. Especially to be noted is the striking change that has taken place in the attitude of the public toward the President.

PROVIDENCE JOURNAL—That we cannot maintain that proud and haughty attitude to Canada which has been the tradition at Washington ever since the civil war, is sufficiently obvious. There was some difficulty in arranging the

ROTARY CLUB MEN HEAR L. K. ROURKE ON PANAMA CANAL

Members of the Boston Rotary Club met at their monthly dinner at the hotel Nottingham, admitted 14 new members, elected delegates to the second annual convention of the National Association of Rotary Clubs of America and listened to a talk by Louis K. Rourke, commissioner of public works, on "The Panama Situation," Monday evening. Francis M. Carroll, president of the club, presided.

O. F. Martin, district sales agent of the Hobart Electric Manufacturing Company, and J. W. Newton of Yawman & Erbe company were other speakers.

Mr. Rourke was emphatic in his statement that the United States should fortify the Panama canal, that it had given the experience of many of its best men and expended about \$350,000,000 on the most stupendous task of all time, and that it should now proceed to keep it. Japan or any other nation so disposed could take possession of the canal today in 48 hours according to Mr. Rourke.

Mr. Rourke said that the canal should be kept neutral by the construction of powerful fortifications manned by United States soldiers. The canal was fundamentally built for the sole reason of providing a short connection between the Atlantic and Pacific coasts for United States war vessels, said Mr. Rourke, and he held the government should be able to close or open it as it chose. The canal he cited as being without fortification, but who he said would dream of trying to pass Gibraltar if Great Britain deemed it unwise?

RATIONAL GOLF

By JASON ROGERS

It is evident that we are at last getting the distances of the holes adapted to the greater length of driving which followed the invention of rubber-cored balls, writes Horace Hutchinson in the London Telegraph. When they first came in we had scores returned for years look quite foolish, but although the general standard of golf is a deal higher than it used to be, we do not often hear of those very low scores now. Courses are being adjusted to the altered conditions. The ball travels further than it used to, and we have a longer walk between the strokes. For the rest, we seem to have gone back to the game much as it used to be a quarter of a century ago. Before that again, when the courses were very much narrower, first-class golfers fewer and the greens not kept so true, scores were very much higher. We must keep our comparison within reasonable limits.

The best record really of anything done at the recent holiday-tide was not in competition at all—an out-going in 65 on the old course at St. Andrews by Mr. Luman of the Lenzie Club of Glasgow.

This is a wonderful score, so far as it goes—it is to be noted that it does not go, with any publication of results, beyond the ninth hole, and the silence in regard to the latter half of the round is ominous—it has been equalled more than once, but never, to my knowledge, beaten. It is curious to note that the first hole, generally a fairly easy four, cost the player five, and that he did the ninth in two, though he took three to the short hole. These first and last holes scores hint at a wind ahead for the first hole, and as for the ninth—it is stated that the wind was strong—but that would imply a wind ahead at most of the outgoing holes, which seems hardly credible.

If the perpetual dropping of water will wear away a stone, it is perhaps not too much to hope that by dint of many drops of ink and much scratching of pens an impression will in time be made on that most offensive of all possible courses, the seventeenth-hole bunkers.

proposed agreement and nothing less than the concessions offered by the administration would have been accepted.

PHILADELPHIA RECORD—Reciprocity with the Dominion is more likely to defer than to expedite annexation. So long as the British connection is not inconsistent with Canadian trade interests Canada will remain loyal. As soon as the British connection is felt to be unfavorable to Canadian trade friction will result.

CHICAGO TRIBUNE—The President's Canadian reciprocity speech covered the whole ground. It disposed of all fears, American or Canadian. Nothing is left but for the Senate to refrain from amendment tinkering and pass the reciprocity bill as it stands.

CLEVELAND LEADER—It is evident that the head of the Liberal ministry in Canada feels that he has a hard fight on his hands. He does not count upon quick success. His influence and eloquence will be needed, he clearly believes, to carry the day for freer trade relations with the United States.

ATLANTA CONSTITUTION—If at any point the agreement is seriously endangered it is by the disfavor of the Republican insurgents in the Senate. In the last analysis, blame will devolve upon them should the measure be defeated or emasculated.

THE THEATRICAL WORLD

IN BOSTON.

Tried and popular entertainments for the most part hold the stages of Boston theaters. John Craig revived "The Merchant of Venice" at the Castle Square. Other principal playhouses continued their attractions of last week.

Craig Players in "The Merchant of Venice."

Castle Square theater—"The Merchant of Venice" announced for only this week, with two performances daily.

Shylock. John Craig
Antonio. Frederick Murray
Bassanio. Hallett Thompson
Gratiano. George Hassell
Lorenzo. Wilfrid Young
Salanio. A. B. Clark
Duke of Venice. George DeCarlo
Prince of Morocco. Robert Middlemass
Tubal. Frank Bertrand
Launcelot Gobbo. Al Roberts
Old Gobbo. A. L. Hickey
Leonardo. Eben James
Stephano. James Madison
Balthazar. Arthur Fox
Clerk of the court. A. L. Hickey
Nerissa. Gertrude Binley
Jessica. Florence Shirley
Portia. Lillian Lawrence

It was a welcome home occasion at the Castle Square theater Monday evening for Miss Lillian Lawrence and other favorite players. There was prolonged applause at every appearance of Miss Lawrence, who as leading lady for several years won thousands of admirers of her personality and acting. At the close of the trial scene there was speechmaking and floral tributes to the patrons of Mr. Craig's playhouse to the players.

Besides Miss Lawrence there was Hallett Thompson, leading man of the Castle

Square Company during one summer at the Music hall, now called the Orpheum; and Frederick Murray, long a well-liked player at the Castle Square in former seasons.

Then there was welcome for the several members of Mr. Craig's company who have not been visible for several weeks owing to the nine weeks' run of "The End of the Bridge." So much did the welcome home idea permeate the performance that the usually large personal interest of auditors in players quite dominated the occasion.

Apart from all this pleasantness it is to be recorded that Mr. Craig's presentation of the popular classic was a good stock company performance. Mr. Craig himself renewed former successes in the role of Shylock, acting the character with power and a straightforwardness that is refreshing. Mr. Craig does not attempt to make what was after all a rather commonplace usurer over into a towering figure of philosophical interest, complex mentally, a type of racial tragedy.

That Shylock partook of the tragedy of his race is acceptable enough an idea, but to make him the figurehead of racial tragedy that Irving did is to impose a vast intellectual meaning upon the character that Shakespeare never intended and which the lines simply will not hold. Mr. Craig's Shylock is believable because he makes that character rather bourgeois, a Jewish father agonized by the loss of daughter and fortune through Christian trickery.

Miss Lawrence delighted all her faithful admirers. Again did her clear voice, full of sweet cadences, and her statuesque method please her friends. Mr. Thompson's Bassanio satisfied vocally and pictorially. Frederick Murray was rather wooden as Antonio, but then Antonio is seventeenth century wood anyway.

Wholehearted praise is deserved by Mr. Hassell for his hearty Gratiano and Mr. Roberts for his comical Gobbo. Robert Middlemass acted Morocco with reserve. Miss Binley purred sweetly as Nerissa, and Miss Shirley had an unusually successful makeup as the Jewish maiden Jessica.

The settings are elaborate and that of the bridge and house of Shylock ingenious. The costumes are rich and the whole has been carefully prepared. About 2000 high school girls and boys of Greater Boston attended the afternoon performance and proved delightfully responsive auditors.

B. F. Keith's Vaudeville.

Andrew Mack, the Irish singer and comedian, is the leading figure on the bill this week at B. F. Keith's theater, singing "She's Irish Just the Same," and other melodies popular with his admirers, and telling a number of amusing stories. His imitation of Caruso had a neat touch of burlesque, yet was sweet to hear.

Rivoli displayed a surprising skill in quick changing of costume. He acted a little play, taking the parts of a restaurant keeper and his wife, a policeman, a customer and his wife and other characters. He also gave impersonations of famous composers and conducted their music with the orchestra.

Bertie performed astonishing feats of strength with heavy weights. Ravson and June gave a unique exhibition of Australian spear and boomerang throwing. The Ushers presented to applause a bright sketch, "Fagin's Decision," liked here before. Jack Wilson provided extemporaneous fun. The Visocchi Brothers gave a pleasing organetto and whistling act.

Other Boston Attractions.

"The Sweetest Girl in Dixie" is the bill for the closing week of the Grand Opera House season. The play is a popular picture of southern life and tells of the affection of two young people who have many difficulties to surmount before the mortgage is paid off by the hero just as the old home was being sold. Harry L. Barker is a pleasing Kentucky colonel, Miss Alice Seymour makes a charming heroine and Matthew Martin was applauded as the hero.

"Ann Boyd," now that a few changes have been made and considerable cutting has been done, is proving an acceptable popular rural drama at the Shubert.

Miss Lucille LaVerne wrote the play and acts with power the role of a woman who lays down a desire for revenge and helps her enemy in time of great trouble, thus putting into practice the teaching of loving everybody that is urged by her foster son. The acting is exceptionally good.

"The Commuters" is such an unqualified comedy success is due not only to the sense of comic effect of its author, James Forbes, but to its excellent cast.

The extension of the engagement of "The Arcadians" was a wise act in view of the persistent demand for seats. Of all the musical comedies of the season this is one of the three best. Miss Julia Sanderson heads a notable cast.

This is the final week of the engagement of "The Prince of Pilsen" at the Majestic. The pretty music and the funny German elderman mistaken for a prince are as entertaining as ever.

Montgomery and Stone are in their final week at the Boston theater in "The Old Town," the play by George Ade with music by Gus Luders that gives the quaint comedians new disguises and new antics.

Richard Carl is in his good-bye week at the Tremont in "Jumping Jupiter." The piece has tinkling music, lots of Carl fun and Miss Edna Wallace Hopper.

begin a limited engagement. The story concerns the efforts of the newly-rich to enter society. The cast includes Eugene Cowles, Frank Downe, Scott Welch, R. M. Doliver, Harrison Brookbank, Harriet Standon, Florence Nash, Catherine Stevenson, May McKabe, Frances Gordon, Louise Franklin and others. Good reports come from Chicago, where the piece has had a good run.

Other Announcements.

At the Hollis next Monday evening Aphie James will present for the first time in this city the newest play from the pen of Mrs. Frances Hodgson Burnett, "Judy O'Hara." Miss James will represent a dashing Irish girl of the days of Queen Anne and carry through a romance connected with the attempt to place the pretender on the English throne.

In the cast of the new Viennese comic opera, "The Kiss Waltz," announced for production at the Shubert theater next week, the chief characters will enlist the services of Maud Lambert, Charles Bigelow, Eva Davenport, Edith Bradford, Van Rensselaer Wheeler, Elsa Ryan and Edgar Atchison Ely.

"A Country Girl" will be seen at the Tremont theater next Monday evening. The cast includes John Slavin, Melville Stewart, George Mack, Don L. Hall, Cyril Chadwick, Robert Eliot, Andrew McCullum, Grace Freeman, Genevieve Finlay, Florence Burdette, Laura Jaffray and Ada Sterling. These will be a chorus of 60 and an augmented orchestra.

The Lindsay Morison Stock Company opens a summer season of stock productions next Monday afternoon at the Majestic theater. The opening bill will be "The Girl of the Golden West," with Miss Eleanor Gordon and Wilson Melrose in the leading roles.

Next Monday the combined Buffalo Bill and Pawnee Bill shows will open their arctic exhibitions of scenes in the wild west and the far east at the grounds on Ipswich and Lansdowne streets, Back Bay Fens.

"The White Sister" is next week's bill at the Castle Square. "Mary Jane's Pa" is in preparation. Donald Meek is to return for the season of summer stock at the Castle Square.

HERE AND THERE.

Augustus Thomas' latest drama, "As a Man Thinks," is shortly to be printed.

The new theater being built by the Lieblers will probably be ready for occupancy in September. "Pomander Walk" may be the opening attraction.

AT RAILROAD TERMINALS

Henry C. Robinson, superintendent of the Southern division, Boston & Maine road, at North station, accompanied by John Rourke, assistant superintendent, and staff left North station on a special train at 8:20 o'clock this morning for an inspection trip over the division via Northampton.

The car department of the Boston & Maine road is running its large platform copper coaches through the Concord shops to be ready for June service on heavy mountain trains.

Charles F. Bacon, signal engineer for the Boston Terminal Company at tower No. 1, South station yard, reports electric signals and interlocking on the plant about 75 per cent completed, with work on the remainder under construction.

The Boston & Maine railway board of directors are in session today at North station general offices, Boston & Lowell street.

The work of harvesting artificial ice was resumed at the South station power house plant by the Boston Terminal Company yesterday, after a shut-down of several months.

The Adams Express Company received at South station yesterday on their special train over the Pennsylvania and New Haven roads four cars of Indianapolis and Pittsburgh yards Western draft horses consigned to the Boston and Brockton markets.

BIBLE CLASS LEAGUE TO MEET.

Questions of interest to Bible classes will be discussed at a meeting of the executive committee of the Metropolitan Bible Class League Wednesday evening at 514 Huntington avenue. The league has now entered upon its second year. It is supported by voluntary contributions.

REV. JOHN DE FOREST PASSES ON.

TOKIO—The Rev. John De Forest, a veteran missionary, who graduated from Yale in 1868, has passed on. Dr. De Forest had been in charge of the Sendai mission on the east coast, 200 miles from here. In 1908 he received the Order of the Rising Sun for dispelling anti-Japanese conceptions among Americans.

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PAVING THE WAY FOR PEACE

What Pennsylvania Has Done to Prepare for Baron d'Estournelles de Constant.

In view of the interest and significance of the American tour of Baron d'Estournelles de Constant, to all who are following the cause of world peace, The Christian Science Monitor has arranged to offer to its readers brief reviews of the peace movement in the various sections where the baron will be a visitor. Today's paper deals with the work in Philadelphia and Pittsburgh.

While Ohio can claim the President of the United States as a citizen who is doing yeoman work in behalf of the peace cause, Pennsylvania bids itself on the fact that Philander C. Knox, secretary of state, is a son of the Keystone state. Allied with Secretary Knox in the interest of arbitration are many men and women who individually or as members of various societies are doing splendid work in furtherance of the cause, which has gained fresh momentum since the third national peace congress at Baltimore showed how intimately the government is concerned in bringing about results.

It is no doubt correct to say that following the Pennsylvania Arbitration and Peace Conference, held in Philadelphia in May, 1908, the people of the great commonwealth have taken hold of the peace subject in real earnest. As a result of the conference, organization was effected of the Pennsylvania Arbitration and Peace Society. Dr. William I. Hull of Swarthmore, the secretary of the society, was a speaker at Baltimore. Baron d'Estournelles de Constant included both Pittsburgh and Philadelphia in his itinerary, and in both places he will be among friends of arbitration and personal acquaintances.

The Pennsylvania Arbitration and Peace Society was organized Dec. 22, 1909. This organization was the final service of a permanent executive committee appointed by Secretary of State Knox, who was president of the Philadelphia conference of 1908. Thomas Raeburn White of Philadelphia is president of the society, William P. Potter and Henry C. Miles, vice-presidents; Dr. William I. Hull secretary and Aubrey Howell treasurer. The board of directors is as follows: Joshua L. Bailly, Ardmore; Mrs. Edward W. Biddle, Philadelphia; Charles C. Binney, George Burnham, Jr., Emma Blackiston, Mary A. Burnham, Philadelphia; William T. Creasy, Catwissa; Lawrence A. DeLurey, Villa Nova; Albert C. Diemick, Scranton; Franklin S. Edmonds, Philadelphia; John B. Garrett, Rosemont; Mrs. Edwin C. Grier, Philadelphia; George W. Guthrie, Philadelphia; Jesse H. Holmes, Swarthmore College; Aubrey Howell, Philadelphia; William I. Hull, Swarthmore College; Oscar S. Kriebel, Pennsburg; the Rev. J. Leonard Levy, Pittsburgh; James D. Moffatt, Washington and Jefferson College; Reuben O. Moon, Philadelphia; Henry C. Niles, York; A. Mitchell Palmer, Stroudsburg; George M. Phillips, West Chester; William P. Potter, of the supreme court of Pennsylvania; John M. Reynolds, Bedford; Charles Richardson, Philadelphia; Prof. Leo S. Rowe, University of Pennsylvania; Nathan C. Schaeffer, Lancaster; Jane A. Stewart, Philadelphia; Thomas Raeburn White, Philadelphia; William P. Wilson, Walter M. Wood, Philadelphia; Stanley R. Yarnall, Germantown.

As Pittsburgh is the first city to greet Baron d'Estournelles in Pennsylvania it is of interest to recall that the \$10,000,000 gift of Andrew Carnegie to the Carnegie peace fund at Washington would scarcely have been a possibility had not the country's steel center proved so great a revenue producer to the retired ironmaster. It is further to be remembered that it was at the invitation of Mr. Carnegie that the French statesman visited the United States in 1907, when the baron spoke both at the first national peace congress in New York and in Carnegie Institute, Pittsburgh. Once more he will address the students at the great technical institution reared in the smoky city as a result of Mr. Carnegie's munificence.

As headquarters for the Pennsylvania Arbitration and Peace Society Philadelphia naturally centers the executive work of the organization. At Witherspoon hall, where Count Albert Apponyi spoke to a large assemblage on world-wide arbitration, Baron d'Estournelles de Constant is to address a representative audience under the auspices of the Pennsylvania Arbitration and Peace Society. But the society has other plans which are expected to result favorably to the cause of peace. At a recent meeting of the board of directors it was proposed to start a campaign with a view toward creating local centers in the state. Such places as Pittsburgh, Erie, Scranton, Reading, Harrisburg, Lancaster, Williamsport and Altoona have been spoken of in this connection. Efforts are now under way to raise a sufficient campaign fund with which to go to work.

A Pennsylvania event which made conspicuously for a better knowledge of peace matters was the state intercollegiate contest in oratory dealing with peace and arbitration and held at Dickinson College, Carlisle, Pa. As a preliminary to the contest nine orators from seven colleges had been received by the chairman of the committee on educational work. The six finally selected were as follows: George Middleton, Bucknell College, "The United States of America as a Peace Power"; George W. Rowley, University of Pennsylvania, "Shall the Panama Canal Be Fortified?" Edmund Lashley, Juniata College, "The Evolution of Peace"; W. J. Dickey, Westminster College, "The Rustic Seaboard"; Robert A. Adams, Washington and Jefferson College, "The Price of Peace"; C. M. Lodge, Dickinson College, "The Proposed Court of Arbitral Justice."

The judges were John M. Reynolds, Lieutenant-Governor of Pennsylvania; Henry C. Niles, York, and Dr. O. H. Ehrenfeld of York College Institute. First prize was awarded to C. M. Lodge and second prize to George W. Rowley. The winners of the contest also became the representatives of Pennsylvania in an interstate contest which took place later.

The Pennsylvania society has sent out considerable literature and has written to clergymen of every denomination asking for cooperation. Other activities have been in connection with schools. Specially prepared literature goes to normal schools, and provisions are being made for the observance of Peace Day, May 18, in the public schools. The 300

women's clubs in the state will be requested to investigate the merits of peace and arbitration.

The society has paid much attention to the proposed plan for the establishment of a permanent International Court of Arbitral Justice. It is realized that the chief difficulty would be in finding judges that would please all nations. A plan has been outlined by Charles Richardson, chairman of the committee on correspondence, which calls for the organization of a court with 15 judges. This plan is expected to give the smallest nation the same standing as the largest power. The proposition is to divide the participating nations into three groups, putting the largest nations in one group, the smallest in another and the intermediate one in a third. It is provided that each group select one third of the judges, and that every decision shall require the assent of one or more of the judges chosen by each group. Congressman Richard Bartholdt, chairman of the United States group of the interparliamentary union, has written the originator of the plan that it appears feasible and that he has forwarded it to the secretary for his consideration.

The World Peace Foundation of Boston has recently cooperated with the Pennsylvania society. Mrs. Lucia Ames Mead spent some part of April in Philadelphia, lecturing under the auspices of the society at various educational institutions. The Philadelphia Friends' Peace Association is also continuing along the well known lines laid down by the Quaker organization. At the Coulter Street Friends School, Germantown, there have been many addresses delivered by leading workers.

Congressman William W. Grist, of Pennsylvania, last February delivered a speech in the House of Representatives in which he referred to the proposed joint resolution introduced by him in the House the month before for the purpose of commemorating the one hundredth anniversary of the signing of the treaty of Ghent. He again called attention to the growing sentiment in favor of a proper celebration of the event. He said that since introducing the resolution in the House many men prominent in national affairs have stated that they were in favor of an observance which would show conclusively that permanent peace between the English-speaking people is assured in advance of the unlimited arbitration treaty now in preparation. Pennsylvania desires to place itself on record as favoring President Taft's policy with regard to international arbitration. Should success crown the efforts of the administration, the Keystone state will have been a party to a state of affairs when war between Great Britain and the United States is no longer possible.

ARIZONA PLANS FOR GOOD ROADS

PHOENIX, Ariz.—A Territorial Good Roads Association has been formed as the result of a call issued by Governor Sloan for a meeting at which 50 delegates from all sections of Arizona were present at the Capitol.

T. G. Norris of Prescott was elected president; George Purdy Bullard of Phoenix, secretary, and R. B. Burmeister of Phoenix, treasurer. Committees were appointed to work for a transcontinental highway, crossing Arizona, and for good roads throughout the territory, and to organize county branches of the association.

The first annual meeting will be held in Prescott Nov. 1.

PACIFIC ELECTRIC TO EXPAND

LOS ANGELES.—The Pacific Electric Company will spend \$250,000 in improvements at Redondo beach.

ARMY AND NAVY NEWS

Today's Army Orders.

Maj. W. H. Tschappat, ordnance, will visit during May and June the works of E. I. du Pont Powder Company, Haskell, N. J., and the International Smokeless Powder Company, Parlin, N. J., pertaining to inspection.

Capt. W. B. Cochran, quartermaster, to Washington and report to quartermaster-general, temporary duty.

First Lieut. F. A. Ruggles, cavalry, to Washington and report to chief of staff, temporary duty.

Second Lieut. R. C. Rodgers, fourth cavalry, to Walter Reed general hospital. Special orders April 21 as relate to Capt. W. I. Westervelt, fifth field artillery, are revoked.

First Lieut. D. C. Seagrave, third field artillery, relieved from duty maneuver division, San Antonio, June 1, and will return to Ft. Myer.

Second Lieut. G. G. Bartlett, Whipple barracks, Ariz., and M. P. Schillerstrom, Hauchuca, Ariz., eighteenth infantry, relieved from duty at posts indicated and will join their regiments.

First Lieut. J. E. Bastion, medical corps, relieved from duty maneuver division, San Antonio, to Walter Reed general hospital, D. C.

Second Lieut. N. A. Goodspeed, third cavalry, retirement as first lieutenant announced, date from March 4.

Maj. O. C. Horney, E. P. O'Hern and W. A. Phillips, ordnance, to New York to attend May 11 meeting of the joint army and navy board on smokeless powder.

First Lieut. E. K. Masse, infantry, detailed as acting judge advocate of the department of Mindanao, sail about June 5.

First Lieut. W. E. Gilmore, twenty-eighth infantry, detailed as chief quartermaster of camp of instruction at Sparta, Wis.

Capt. C. C. Curt, quartermaster, to Ft. Screven, for temporary duty, thence to San Francisco.

Capt. W. R. Eastman, medical corps, detailed a member of examining board at army building, New York, vice Capt. J. F. Siler, medical corps, relieved.

First Lieut. J. B. Henry

REAL ESTATE NEWS

Preparations for construction of the new Woolworth building on Broadway, between Park place and Barclay street, New York, which is to be the biggest and in many ways the most wonderful structure in the world, have brought up new engineering and structural problems.

In working out the plan so that every part of its enormous business machinery will be in perfect harmony, hundreds of drawings have been prepared, the best engineering skill employed, and detailed studies made of other large structures.

The building will rise to a height of 750 feet above the sidewalk, making it the tallest building in the world. Only one other structure exceeds it, and that is the Eiffel tower, 985 feet. This great metropolitan skyscraper will be about 50 feet higher than the top of the Metropolitan tower, which rises 700 feet and 3 inches above the street. The Singer tower with its height of 612 feet will be superseded by 138 feet. The skyline of lower New York will be substantially altered. Until something loftier appears the Woolworth building will be the one upon which comparisons with lofty structures will be based.

Information is now being obtained from the lighthouse board regarding the nature of different lights as Mr. Woolworth proposes to install in the very tip of the tower a powerful electric light. In ordinary weather this light will be visible 96 miles out to sea.

The characteristic feature will be the great tower, 85 feet by 84 feet square, rising to a height of 750 feet. The main building is to be 29 stories high with two stories in the gables on the north and south fronts, making 31 stories at the highest point of the main structure.

BAY STATE ROAD ESTATE SOLD.
Atwood, Patten & Potter, Niles building, report the sale of the estate at 205 Bay State road, Back Bay. The property consists of a large well-front 14-room house, with two baths and all conveniences. The lot of land contains 2174 square feet. This property is located on the river side of the thoroughfare and is assessed on buildings for \$15,000, and \$11,000. Hamilton Hill, guardian for Anna F. Hill, conveys to Robert F. Sanderson of Brighton, who buys for investment. The grantor was represented by T. Dennis Boardman, et al., and the consideration was cash.

LAND SALE AT LOWELL.
The land sale held by Atwood, Patten & Potter, Niles building, at Lowell Saturday was largely attended and several lots were disposed of as follows: Lots 27 and 28, Fred street and Lupine road, containing 7811 square feet, to Herbert Stackschneider; lot 9, Lupine road, containing 4500 square feet, to Harry Teshian; lot 19, Lupine road, containing 4460 feet, to J. W. Wood; lot 20, Lupine road, containing 4445 feet, to W. H. Bowles; lot 21, Lupine road, containing 4430 feet, to J. B. Guilbeault. It is the intention of this firm to erect some single houses on this land and to hold a sale later in the year.

OTHER REALTY NOTES.
George C. Appleton & Son have sold the estate at 90 Crawford street, junction of Humboldt avenue, Roxbury, consisting of a 12-room frame house and 9335 feet of land, all assessed on \$11,100. Seth A. Fawcett was the grantor, Marks I. Cohen is the purchaser.
Rex Beach, author of stories of Alaskan life, has purchased the College View court apartments at the southeast corner of Amsterdam avenue and One Hundred and Thirty-sixth street, New York. He paid \$115,000 for the property.
John D. Rockefeller will begin this week making additions to his house at Fogarty Hills, which will practically double the size of the house.

TODAY'S LOCAL SALES.
Property known as the Hotel Eliot on Bartlett street, junction of Blanchard street and South Main street, now Willoughby place, Roxbury, has just been sold by the Brookline Savings bank to Frank B. Sterry. There is a five-story brick structure and 9000 square feet of land, all taxed on \$41,800, of which amount \$6800 is on the lot.
Other Roxbury sales follow:
Hattie Kurtz to Morris A. Hyman, frame house and 3680 square feet of land at 152 Humboldt avenue, near Wauwauk street. Total valuation \$6800, \$1800 on land.
Frame house and 1470 square feet of land, numbered 12 and 14 Rochdale street, between Fenner and Cobden streets, from William Crowe to Lydia M. Danielson. Total assessment \$3500, \$400 on lot.
Property at 12 Chadwick street, near Hampden street, comprising frame house and 2238 square feet of land, latter taxed on \$2000; total assessment \$3000. Eugene C. Mahoux to Abraham Bloom.

In West Roxbury, George H. Stanton sells to the Boston Elevated Railway Company the property at 4228 Washington street, junction Ashland street, comprising frame house and 9238 square feet of land, all rated at \$4100. The lot's share is \$2500.
A city proper sale just made involves the four-story brick building and 325 square feet of land at 55 Spring street, junction of Spring court, West End, all taxed on \$4000, with \$1600 on the land. James Petkun sells to Minnie Cohen.
Another city sale takes South End property numbered 106 East Brookline street, near Albany street, comprising a three-story and basement well-front brick structure and 1974 square feet of land, the latter having a valuation for taxing purposes of \$2000. The total assessment rating is \$4000. Lillia M. Rivers buys from G. A. Ridway et al., title coming through Frank H. Nickerson.

A Dorchester sale just on record involves the frame house and lot containing 2000 square feet of land, numbered 53 and 55 Batchelder street, near Marshfield street, Dorchester, all taxed on \$3700, with \$600 on the lot. Edwin U. Curtis sells to Maria E. Hughes.

SUFFOLK REGISTRY TRANSFERS.

Recorded transfers are taken from the files of the Real Estate Exchange as follows:

BOSTON (City Proper).

Harry L. Heighe to Goldie Segal, Comput. st. 9, q. 1.
Anna F. Hill, gdn., to Robert F. Sanderson, Bay State rd. d. 1, \$21,000.
William H. Ross et al. to George W. Pennington, Cambridge and South Russell sts.; q. 1.
Edw. J. Hildard et al. to Frank H. Nickerson, East Brookline st. q. 1.
Frank H. Nickerson to Lillia M. Rivers, East Brookline st. q. 1.
James Petkun to Minnie Cohen, Spring st. and Spring ct.; q. 1.
Harry Coleman to Thomas M. Smith, Hemmeway st. 2 lots; q. 1.
Thomas M. Smith to Harry Coleman, Hemmeway st. 2 lots; q. 1.
William H. Draper, Albany st. d. 1, \$4150.

SOUTH BOSTON.

Jessie Macintosh to Maria Di Natale et al. E. Ninth st.; q. 1.
James W. Gammon to Ellen Santry, Fifth st. d. 1, \$1500.
James W. Gammon, gdn., to Ellen Santry, Fifth st. d. 1, \$1500.
Sixth st. w. 1.
James H. Fitzgerald to Herbert A. Hamilton, E. st. q. 1.

EAST BOSTON.

Lovisa G. Johnson to Olivia M. Erickson, Waldemar ave. w. 1.
George O. Thurston to Joseph Goldinger, Marion st. q. 1.
William H. Draper to James J. Cobb, Lexington st. q. 1.
William H. Draper to James J. Cobb, Lexington st. q. 1.

ROXBURY.

Hattie Kurtz to Morris A. Hyman, Humboldt ave. q. 1.
Joseph E. Mahoux to Frank M. Perry, Beach st. and Thwing st.; q. 1.
Frank M. Perry to Mary A. Mooney, Beach st. and Thwing st.; q. 1.
William H. Draper to James J. Cobb, Lexington st. q. 1.
William H. Draper to James J. Cobb, Lexington st. q. 1.

BROOKLINE.

Brookline Savings Bank, mgtce., to Brookline Savings Bank, Bartlett and Blanchard sts. and Sanborn ct. 4 lots; d. 1, \$40,000.
Brookline Savings Bank to Frank B. Sterry, Bartlett and Blanchard sts. and Sanborn ct. 4 lots; d. 1, \$40,000.

DORCHESTER.

Daniel W. Kelleher to Christian H. Lythana, Argyle st. w. 1.
William H. Draper to James J. Cobb, Lexington st. q. 1.
George S. Sherman to William B. Sherman, Grappling Way and Savin Hill pk. q. 1.

WINTHROP.

George H. Stanton to Boston Elevated Railway Co., Washington and Ashland sts. q. 1.
Joseph Pearce to Fred H. Tretweave, Weymouth ave. q. 1.
Bernard J. Flaherty to Sarah Flaherty, Fresno st. w. 1.
Ada Hayden to Harry W. Gilman, Colberg ave. w. 1.

WINTHROP.

East Weymouth Savings Bank to Israel Golden et al., Walnut st. r. 1.
Jacob Lebowitz, mgtce., to Moses Richmond, Grove st. q. 1.
Jacob Lebowitz to Henry K. Friedman, Tremont st. q. 1.
Albert H. Jones to Sarah P. Howard, Cook ave. p. w. 1.

WINTHROP.

Augustus P. Loring, Jr., Alice M. Brown, Loring st. d. 1.
Mary C. Thornton to Frederick Mann, Emerson st. w. 1.
Hannah T. Manning et al. to Katherine Bopp, Ocean ave. q. 1.
Bopp, Ocean ave. q. 1.
Hannah T. Manning to Katherine Bopp, Ocean ave. q. 1.
Ada T. Hayden to Orma C. Swenson, Argyle st. 2 lots.

BUILDING NOTICES.

Permits to construct buildings were posted in the office of the building commissioner of the city of Boston today as printed below. Location, owner, architect and nature of work are named in the order here given:

ST. JAMES AVE.

St. James ave., Dartmouth st. and Trinity st. H. Hardenberg and C. H. Blackall; brick hotel (Copley Plaza).
Cawley st. w. 1; F. A. Corbett; wood dwelling.
Orchard st. 32, ward 23; Wm. F. Hoehle; wood dwelling.
Dunster rd. 50, 53, 54 and 55, ward 23; Joseph F. Lyons, M. Boyle; wood dwellings.

ASHMONT ST.

Ashmont st. 380-422, ward 24; Ashmont and Adams R. E. Trust, W. E. Clarke; wood dwellings.

REVERE.

Bopp, Ocean ave. q. 1.
Hannah T. Manning to Katherine Bopp, Ocean ave. q. 1.
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RATES—One insertion, 12 cents a line, three or more insertions, 10 cents a line. Telephone your adv. to 4330 Back Bay, or, if preferred, a representative will call on you to discuss advertising.

REAL ESTATE

FOR SALE—SOUTH FRAMINGHAM.
Home 10 rooms, modern imp., nearly 13,000 ft. land, near churches, schools, trolley and steam lines. Inquire MARY CLARK, 31 W. Central st., Natick, Mass.

FARMS

Circular free—A postal brings
MISSES BURKS & PATTON, Real Estate Dealers, will give you reliable information regarding Arkansas lands. BURKS & PATTON, Monticello, Ark.

REAL ESTATE—PITTSBURG

FOR SALE OR TO LET—Modern house,
9 rooms and reception hall; 825 Heber street, Pittsburg, Pa.; bargain if sold soon; rent \$45 month; would exchange for Brookline property. Address: F. PRICE, 106 Westbourne terrace, Brookline, Mass.

REAL ESTATE—MICHIGAN

FOR SALE—Chicken farm, fully equipped
and in operation; thoroughly white birds; 3 acres around, well fenced; Berrien county, Mich.; good house, new outbuildings, house, fruit trees, etc. J. BRADY, 4515 Nat. Bldg., Chicago.

FURNISHED HOUSES—CHICAGO

FOR RENT—For summer or longer; 10-
room furnished residence to Protestant family with references. Side; best transportation; pleasant outlook; porch; yard. E. D. 750 People's Gas Bldg., Chicago.

MUSIC IN BOSTON

MISS SHALEK SINGS CARMEN.
"Carmen" attracted an unusually large audience to the Boston opera house on Monday evening, eager to hear Bizet's melodious and stirring music sung by members of the Aborn English grand opera company. The swing and stir of the air, the graceful sweep of coquettish mantillas and gallant serapes with all the bizarre coloring of Latin costumery and environment took all present to the land of Spain and its lively senoritas and caballeros.

The title role was taken by Miss Shalek, a vain, fickle, fiery Carmen, though not a very coquettish one. Her appeal to Don Jose had some of the daring masculine quality which is supposed to be appropriate to gypsy heroines; her interpretation of the music in certain places, particularly where the notes ran high on the staff, had good dramatic effect.

Mr. Secchi's characterization of the trooper corporal needs more energy to make it worth while. Harry Luckstone, who appeared in the Toreador song, but he has shown to much better advantage in baritone roles he has taken previously this season. Miss Renata Freber's voice was delightful, her stage presence pleasing, and her characterization of the little Micuella sweet and refreshing.

Tonight Miss Louise Le Baron sings the role of Carmen and Eugene Batain that of Don Jose.

SAVAGE ON VOYAGE OF DISCOVERY.

H. W. Savage sails to Europe today to engage singers for his English production of Puccini's opera, "The Girl of the Golden West." The cast is to be made up as far as possible of American artists, whom the impresario finds singing in European opera houses. Louis Villani and Edna Showalter have already been engaged for the role of Minnie. Colonel Savage sails from New York by the Kronprinz Wilhelm. By the same steamer Mme. Nordica goes to Europe to sing in Berlin at the Royal opera as Isolde in "Tristan and Isolde." Other passengers are Mme. Fremstad, who may create the soprano role in Parker's new prize opera, "Mona," next fall, and Mr. Amato, who sings in Berlin and Rome this summer.

TWO HUNDRED ARE GUESTS ON STEAMER'S TRIAL

More than 200 persons were guests of the Eastern Steamship Company on the official trial trip of the company's new steamer, Southport, down the harbor today. The vessel was in charge of Captain Allen of the Calvin Austin. The trial was successful in every way and the vessel will be delivered for service in a few days.

BOSTON 1915 WORKERS AWAIT CIVIC BUILDING PLAN REPLIES

Replies from charitable, philanthropic, fraternal, labor, social, educational and professional organizations are expected within a day or two to a proposition embodied in a circular letter sent out to Monday by the Boston-1915 committee. This proposal is that the societies unite their headquarters in one building, in the center of the city.

It is estimated by the committee that there are more than 60 organizations in Boston which are paying an aggregate rent of \$30,000. The financial project of uniting them seems feasible to the committee, and it is believed the result would be advantageous to the organizations and to the city. Offices, dining rooms and assembly rooms would be available.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR, BOSTON, MASS., TUESDAY, MAY 9, 1911

Classified Advertisements

For a free advertisement write your "wants" on separate piece of paper and attach it to blank at top of page 2. Space is not given under this classification for persons wanted to handle goods on commission or for soliciting business patronage.

CENTRAL STATES

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALE

COMPANION, ATTENDANT OR MOTHER'S HELPER.—Desires position in private family to assist in household duties, traveling expenses as compensation, by elderly lady, MRS. A. D. DUNHAM, 100 Grace st., Elyria, O. 12

GOVERNNESS—Young French lady desires position in private family to teach young children. MISS R. SINGER, 4228 Drexel blvd., Chicago. 12

GOVERNNESS—Position wanted as governess for small children in private family; references. MISS LUCY PHOUD, FOOT, 6840 Normal blvd., Chicago. 11

GOVERNNESS—KINDERGARTEN TEACHER.—Graduate of Indiana normal; kindergarten school desires position; preferably in central state. MYRA WOHRE, 421 W. Mulberry st., Kokomo, Ind. 12

HOUSEKEEPER—Woman desires employment by the day. MARY RUDLER, 6830 Hermitage st., Chicago. 12

HOUSEKEEPER—Young woman with small child desires position in St. Louis; references. MISS LUCY PHOUD, FOOT, 6840 Normal blvd., Chicago. 11

HOUSEWORK—Young woman with child 2 years old desires place in St. Louis; hopes to put her boy in school during days. NEZIE RISLEY, 144 N. Cherry st., Galveston, Tex. 12

JOURNALIST—Lady wishes position as musical and dramatic critic, editorial writer, proofreader or high class newspaper or magazine; experienced. MABEL H. FULLINGTON, 45 Hurlbut ave., Akron, O. 12

LADY would like position in Gary, Ind.; capable. MRS. CLARA AVERY, care Griffith E. Ind. 12

LADY (colored) desires position North Shore preferred. MRS. ZENO VOSBURGH, 1731 Fulton st., Chicago. 12

MOTHER'S HELPER.—Wanted, position as mother's helper or managing housekeeper; by refined, thoroughly capable young woman; highest references. MRS. ALEXANDER FRANK, 300 W. 65th st., Chicago; second apartment. 12

SALESWOMAN.—Position wanted as saleswoman or general office work; also experience in stenography. MRS. MAY ORTH, 447 W. 87th st., Chicago. 12

REAL ESTATE

The New Coast Cardiff Town and Resort
The Latest Addition to Southern California's Charming Ocean Front Places.

708 Lots Already Sold Without Newspaper Exploitation.

Price per lot \$100, which price includes graded streets, cement sidewalks, water, sewer, and shade trees. Good for a home or as an investment.

Title guaranteed by the Union Title & Trust Co., San Diego, Cal.

For full particulars address E. H. BOUTON, General Eastern Agent, 6347 Woodlawn Ave., Chicago, Ill.

WOMEN'S SPECIALTIES

The FRANKLIN WARDROBE COMPANY
M. M. FRANKLIN
Gowns Remodeled
CORSETS
MADE TO ORDER.
Three Essentials of a Corset—Perfect Figure, Perfect Poise, Perfect Comfort.
The Franklin Corset combines the three important features of a good Corset.
All Telephones Central 285
1313 and 3225 MASONIC TEMPLE, CHICAGO

TRAVEL

WRITE TODAY for our illustrated folder giving particulars and cost of a trip to the Yellowstone Park "The Bryant Way," the Nature Lovers' Way; the Coaching, Camping, Ideal Vacation Trip.
R. C. BRYANT COMPANY,
617 First National Bank Bldg., Chicago.
Telephone Randolph 2709.

ROOFING

Geo. A. Kyle Shingle Roofing
Layer of Prepared Roofings
736 BELMONT AVE., CHICAGO, ILL.

RESTAURANTS

South Station Restaurant
ALWAYS ESSENTIAL to know a good place to eat, arriving or departing from the South Station, particularly address R. C. BRYANT COMPANY, 617 First National Bank Bldg., Chicago. Telephone Randolph 2709.

OFFICES TO LET—NEW YORK

TO SUBLET—Desirable suite of offices in Manhattan Life Bldg.; rent free till June; strictly first-class; rent exceptionally low. OWNER, 217 Norfolk st., Dorchester, Mass.

FURNISHED HOUSES—PARK RIDGE, ILLINOIS

FURNISHED HOUSE for year or more; 13 miles on N. W. 1; 9 rooms; 3 sleeping porches; 2 baths; 1 laundry; conservatory; stable, chicken house; large grounds; fruit trees and shrubs; excellent school; 2 blocks from golf grounds; \$75 a month. Telephone Park Ridge 472; P. O. Box 83, Park Ridge, Ill.

PRESENTS RANCH TO AN EMPLOYEE

SANTA BARBARA, Cal.—E. P. Ripley, president of the Santa Fe Railroad Company, who makes his winter home here, bought a 70-acre ranch recently for \$30,000 for F. H. Lingham, formerly his private secretary.

Classified Advertisements

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CENTRAL STATES

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALE

SEAMSTRESS desires daily employment; permanent position; good wages to right party. Write JOSEPH STUMPF, 501 Colorado st., Austin, Tex. 11

STENOGRAPHER, 2 years' business experience, good spelling and English; desires position with opportunity for advancement; good references; capable; \$12 week. BETH LITTLE, 3443 Fulton st., Chicago. 12

STENOGRAPHER, 8 years' experience, speedy and accurate; desires position; references. EDITH COBURN, 4206 Park ave., Chicago. 12

WESTERN STATES

HELP WANTED—FEMALE

MAID wanted for general housework in family of 2; good wages and good home. MRS. R. B. NORTON, 400 N. B. st., Arkansas City, Kan. 12

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALE

CLERK OR MANAGER desires position general store; small town pref.; 15 years' exp. A. Y. DOBYNS, Yates Center, Kan. 10

COMPANION—Middle-aged, cultured American woman would like position as attendant or companion; good reader; no objection to traveling. MRS. E. C. SIMONS, Hotel Samuels, Wallace, Ida. 15

FARMERS—Man and wife desire position on farm or ranch; man strictly temperate. CHAS. HIGBIE, R. F. D. 2, box 31, Alva, Okla. 13

YOUNG MAN desires employment of any kind out of doors; understands city thoroughly; care of horses; good seamer; references. JOSEPH B. HOWE, 26 W. 19th ave., Denver, Col. 12

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALE

CHINA ARTIST desires employment with firm; references. MRS. FLORENCE E. NORVELL, 206 W. Park st., Anacostia, Mont. 10

TEACHER—Postgraduate of Missouri State University; experienced teacher; desires position as instructor in Latin. MISS FRANCES SMITH, 408 E. 9th st., Oklahoma City, Okla. 12

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR Classified Advertising Columns bring returns. A telephone call to 4330 Back Bay will give you information as to terms.

REAL ESTATE

Advertisers may have answers sent care of New York Office, Suites 2092-2093 Metropolitan Bldg., 1 Madison Ave., or Chicago Office, Suite 750 People's Gas Bldg., Michigan Ave. and Adams St.

REAL ESTATE

Automobile Tires
It doesn't pay you to buy cheap Tires of unknown quality, with absolute no guarantee.
We are the largest Automobile Tire firm west of New York. We have built up a very large business by handling tires of dependable quality and giving every customer a square deal.

NOTICE OUR PRICES

Size.	Casing.	Tube.	Size.	Casing.	Tube.
28x3	\$11.50	30x4	.....	\$21.75
30x3	12.40	32x4	.....	22.50
30x3 1/2	15.50	32x4 1/2	.....	25.50
32x3 1/2	17.40	34x4 1/2	.....	32.00
34x3 1/2	18.90	36x4 1/2	.....	35.00

You take no risk in sending us a trial order. If upon receipt the tires are not entirely satisfactory, return them and we will promptly refund your money.

American Tire and Rubber Co.

1220-1231 MICHIGAN AVE., CHICAGO.
PHONE CALUMET 1804. OPEN SUNDAYS.

FURRIERS

Cold Storage for Furs
Tel. OX. 113 29% OF YOUR VALUATION
Altered and Re-
Rogers Metal Works, Kansas City, Mo.
41 WEST STREET, BOSTON

HOUSEHOLD NEEDS

CARR & MOORE,
Painters and Decorators, 125 Indiana ave., Chicago. Tel. Calumet 727.
BABBITT METAL MANUFACTURERS
BEST FOR HARD SERVICE
Solder, Antimony, Bar and Pig Tin and Lead
Rogers Metal Works, Kansas City, Mo.
GRANT NAIL & SUPPLY CO.,
Eastern Sales Agents, Boston, Mass.

LAWYERS

WILLIAM C. MAYNE,
Attorney and Counselor at Law,
Mutual Life Bldg., Philadelphia, Pa.
ELIJAH C. WOOD,
Attorney and Counselor,
218 La Salle st., Chicago.
EDWIN M. WOOD,
Attorney and Counselor,

For a free advertisement write your "wants" on separate piece of paper and attach it to blank at top of page 2.

SPACE IS NOT GIVEN ON THIS PAGE TO ADVERTISEMENTS FOR PERSONS WANTED TO HANDLE GOODS ON COMMISSION OR TO ADVERTISEMENTS SOLICITING BUSINESS PATRONAGE

The advertisements upon this page are inserted free and persons interested must exercise discretion in all correspondence concerning the same.

BOSTON AND N. E.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALE

MILLWRIGHT AND PATTERMAKER, lives in Boston (50), married, 44 years, experience, understands erecting shafting of all dimensions and machinery of all kinds, etc. Tel. 2000. Mention No. 4734. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston, Tel. 2000.

MILLWRIGHT or carpenter, lives in Boston; age 38; single; good refs. Mention No. 4998. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston, Tel. 2000.

MILLWRIGHT AND FIREMAN (20); understands electrical work; lives in Boston; single; references; fair wages. Mention No. 4507. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston, Tel. 2000.

MILLWRIGHT, steamfitter, machinist, all-around repairer, etc. Experience, F. H. FLEMING, 1044 Gilman st., Somerville, Mass.

MONSIEUR CARPENTER and keyboard operator wants situation; experience, excellent references and good machinist; willing to give instruction on operating. K. DONALD, 40 Columbia ave., Boston.

MOVING PICTURE OPERATOR would like position; has 1 year's experience; stands M. P. machines thoroughly; temperate and willing. FRANK W. GAGNON, 12 Lynde st., Boston.

OPTICIAN wants position, opportunity to handle optical department in department or jewelry store preferred. CHAS. A. GOULD, 500 Hancock st., Atlantic, Mass.

PATTERN MAKER and MILLWRIGHT, lives in Boston (50), married, 44 years, experience, understands erecting of shafting of all dimensions and machinery of all kinds, etc. Tel. 2000. Mention No. 4734. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston, Tel. 2000.

PLUMBING SUPPLY MAN, or shipper in same line, lives in Everett (45), 515 per week, good references, experience, etc. Tel. 2000. Mention No. 4734. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston, Tel. 2000.

PLUMBER, lives in Cambridge (40), married, \$3.50 per day, excellent references, been in business 14 years. Mention No. 4963. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston, Tel. 2000.

PHYSICS TEACHER, with practical exp. in electrical work, would like summer employment. FRANK W. GAGNON, 12 Lynde st., Boston.

PRINTING, JOB PRESSMAN, wants position to learn on cylinder press; 8 years experience. O. J. MAURICE, 100 DUNAY, 12 McLean st., Boston.

PRINTING SALESMAN (38); lives in New York; references; 82 weeks experience. Mention No. 4734. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston, Tel. 2000.

PROOFREADER and bookkeeper and cashier (50); lives in Boston; single; references; fair wages. Mention No. 4734. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston, Tel. 2000.

RODMAN, instrument man, mechanical construction work (20); lives in Roxbury; single; references; speaks French, English and German. Mention No. 4734. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston, Tel. 2000.

RODMAN—Young man with 6 months' experience in surveying, mostly location work, desires position; references; fair wages. P. E. FRENCH, room 211, 170 Summer st., Boston.

SALESMAN, can take charge of agents, lives in Boston; age 40; single; fair wages, good refs. Mention No. 4993. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston, Tel. 2000.

SALESMAN, lives in Roxbury (32), single, 82 weeks, excellent references. Mention No. 4734. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston, Tel. 2000.

SALESMAN traveling, 10 years' exp. in jewelry business; references; willing to accept other lines through New England and middle West; refs. furnished. C. E. ELA, 24 Winton st., Boston.

SALESMAN (49); lives in Boston; single; references; fair wages. Mention No. 4734. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston, Tel. 2000.

SALESMAN on road, lives in Boston; age 42; married; 82 weeks; 40 refs. long exp. Mention No. 4770. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston, Tel. 2000.

SALESMAN on men's furnishings (35); lives in Cambridge; age 35; married; 40 refs. long exp. Mention No. 4770. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston, Tel. 2000.

SHIPMENT WORKER, also himself and carpenter, 19 years' experience, married; \$3.50 per day; references. Mention No. 5040. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston, Tel. 2000.

SHIPPER—Situation wanted by experienced, reliable man; 15 years' experience. ALBERT SINGLETON, 4 Billingham st., Boston.

SHIPPING CLERK (assistant) or stock clerk (26); lives in Boston; married; references; 10 weeks. Mention No. 4748. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston, Tel. 2000.

SHIPSMITH, lives in Quincy; age 27; married; 40 weeks; long exp. in Glasgow shipyard; excellent refs. Mention No. 4987. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston, Tel. 2000.

SHOW CARD WRITER'S ASSISTANT OR SALESMAN (23); lives in Gardner; married; references; 10 weeks. Mention No. 4755. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston, Tel. 2000.

SPECIAL SALESMAN desires position with high grade concern. F. J. O'NEILL, 20 Quincy st., Somerville, Mass.

STATIONARY ENGINEER, lives in Everett (37), married, good references, 33 days, can do janitor work and take care of property. Mention No. 4755. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston, Tel. 2000.

STEAMFITTER, 30-35 engine (27); lives in West Groton; single; references; \$2.50 per day. Mention No. 4756. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston, Tel. 2000.

STEAMFITTER, erects, vice hand; English; 15 years' experience. ERNEST TURNER, 195 Wagon w. Boston.

BOSTON AND N. E.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALE

STUDENT (21) wants position for summer months; references. SEBASTIAN GUNSON, American International College, Springfield, Mass.

TEACHER of drawing, painting or manual arts in summer school, boys' school, etc. Mention No. 4734. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston, Tel. 2000.

TINSMITH AND COPPERSMITH (65); married; lives in Roxbury; 30 years' experience; also sheet metal work; \$3.50 day; references. Mention No. 5040. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston, Tel. 2000.

TRACER OR MECHANICAL DRAWINGS (22); lives in Cambridge; single; references; 10 weeks. Mention No. 4734. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston, Tel. 2000.

TRAVELING SALESMAN or city salesman (37); lives in Somerville; married; 14 years' experience; references. Mention No. 4744. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston, Tel. 2000.

TRAVELING SALESMAN or sales manager desires position; wide exp. conf. and dept. store trade; refs. C. C. IDE, 315 Waverley st., Boston.

UPHOLSTERER on furniture, lives in Jamaica Plain; age 50; single; good refs. 15 weeks. Mention No. 4734. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston, Tel. 2000.

WATER—Colored man, good references, would like waiting in the country at hotel, club or in good private family. J. JONES, 24 Harwich st., Boston.

WATCHMAN OR ENGINEER (55); lives in Everett; 20 years' experience; references. Mention No. 4734. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston, Tel. 2000.

YOUNG MAN would like position in family; take charge of children; good pianist; education; references. Mention No. 4734. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston, Tel. 2000.

YOUNG MAN (18), who can read plans, desires position with good contractor to learn on rate of \$1.00 per day. Eastman st., Dorchester, Mass.

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BOSTON AND N. E.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALE

COMPANION or governess; lives in Duxbury; age 24; single; references; also nurse; references. Mention No. 4734. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston, Tel. 2000.

COMPANION—Contractor and experienced, desires position to exchange travel for home with refined family; or travel as companion during summer. MISS BENNY DICT, 17 West 37th st., New York.

COMPANION—HOUSEKEEPER, handy at sewing, desires position in refined Protestant home in Boston or suburbs. MRS. F. D. OLIVER, 9 Fowerton rd., Dorchester, Mass.

COMPANION—Young woman, refined and artistic, would like position as companion or to assist with household duties. K. E. SMITH, 93 School st., Boston.

COMPANION—Teacher of long experience, highly educated and refined, desires position for summer. ESTHER BURCH, 58 West Newton st., Boston.

COOK—Colored woman with good references desires position as cook for private family to go away for the summer; please reply by mail. MRS. J. RODGERS, 601 Shawmut ave., Boston.

COOK—Situation wanted by competent cook; city or country; good refs. MISS MCKINLEY, 126 Mass. ave., cor. Boylston.

COOK—experienced, wanted, seashore home, June 26, for season, good wages to be paid; references. MRS. J. JONES, 24 Harwich st., Boston.

COOK—Capable girl, with long experience at cooking, would like to go away for the summer; please reply by mail. MRS. J. RODGERS, 601 Shawmut ave., Boston.

COOK—Second (21); colored girl; good refs.; city or country; together or will separate. MISS MCKINLEY, 126 Mass. ave., cor. Boylston.

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BOSTON AND N. E.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALE

HOUSEKEEPER—Middle-aged American Protestant, desires position in family or as companion; references. MRS. ANNIE LEWIS, 41 Vernon st., Winterville, Mass.

HOUSEKEEPER—Contractor and experienced, desires position to exchange travel for home with refined family; or travel as companion during summer. MISS BENNY DICT, 17 West 37th st., New York.

HOUSEKEEPER—handy at sewing, desires position in refined Protestant home in Boston or suburbs. MRS. F. D. OLIVER, 9 Fowerton rd., Dorchester, Mass.

HOUSEKEEPER—English woman over 40 desires position as housework in plain family of 2 or 3 adults; references. SARAH BLOMLEY, 54 East Springfield st., Boston.

HOUSEWORK—Situation wanted for woman who has child 2 months old. Appear in Boston or suburbs. MRS. J. RODGERS, 601 Shawmut ave., Boston.

KINDERGARTNER, trained, wishes position in school or as teacher; references. GRACE M. STURGEON, 126 Mass. ave., cor. Boylston.

LADY'S TRAV. COMPANION desires position. MISS L. A. ANNIS, 7 James st., Boston.

LAUNDRESS desires employment by the day; will go out or take work home. MRS. MATHILDA JENKINS, 28 Flagg st., Boston.

LAUNDRESS with good reference would like laundry to do at home; shirt waists, dresses, curtains; an hour work. HARVARD SQ. EMP. BUREAU, 13 Boylston st., room 28, Cambridge, Mass.

LAUNDRESS desires work at home; experienced; shirt waists, lace curtains, etc. ISABELLE MCGOWAN, 354 Pearl st., Cambridge, Mass.

LAUNDRESS (colored) desires position in private family to go away for the summer; references; please reply by mail. MRS. J. RODGERS, 601 Shawmut ave., Boston.

LAUNDRESS desires work at home; hamper work, or dresses, shirt waists, lace curtains, etc. ISABELLE MCGOWAN, 354 Pearl st., Cambridge, Mass.

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BOSTON AND N. E.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALE

STENOGRAPHER, high school graduate, some exp., desires permanent position; will start at \$4. THERESA DRISCOLL, 69 Eustis st., Roxbury, Mass.

STENOGRAPHER—Young lady wishes position in office; has had 4 years' experience. RUTH REBECK, 98 Hemenway st., Boston.

STENOGRAPHER, 3 years' experience, desires position; thoroughly competent to do office and clerical work; moderate salary. ADRIE PARKHILL, 145 Quincy st., Dorchester, Mass.

STENOGRAPHER, lives in South Boston (50), single, 46-47. Mention No. 5043. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston, Tel. 2000.

STENOGRAPHER, inexperienced, would like position to gain experience; would work for small salary for a time; substituting as typist. HELEN COOK, 126 Mass. ave., cor. Boylston.

SWITCHBOARD OPERATOR; lives in Roxbury; age 30; single; 8 years' experience; references. Mention No. 4734. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston, Tel. 2000.

TEACHER—French lady desires position to teach in or about Boston; references. MRS. J. RODGERS, 601 Shawmut ave., Boston.

TEACHER—desires position as tutor; references. IRENE J. ELLIS, Lancaster, N. H.

TELEPHONE OPERATOR or clerk in news stand; lives in Jamaica Plain; age 20; single; references. Mention No. 4734. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston, Tel. 2000.

TELEPHONE OPERATOR, 7 years' experience; competent; good references; desires position in private switchboard. C. REDFIELD, 652 Massachusetts ave., Boston.

TUTOR OR COMPANION—Wellesley Junior wishes position for summer; language, English, French, Latin, Greek, etc. HELEN M. EATON, 9 Shafter Hall, Wellesley, Mass.

TYPEWRITER, index and filing clerk; lives in Boston; age 25; single; 8 weeks' experience. Mention No. 4734. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston, Tel. 2000.

WATRESS and telephone operator; lives in Jamaica Plain; age 20; single; good references; fair wages. Mention No. 4734. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston, Tel. 2000.

WATRESS in summer hotel; lives in Dorchester; age 20; single; references. Mention No. 4734. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston, Tel. 2000.

WOMAN would like work by hour or day; cleaning or laundry, or cooking; or any general work. HARVARD SQ. EMP. BUREAU, 13 Boylston st., room 28, Cambridge, Mass.

WORKING HOUSEKEEPER would like position in small family; apartment; no laundry; references. HARVARD SQ. EMP. BUREAU, 13 Boylston st., room 28, Cambridge, Mass.

WORKING HOUSEKEEPER desires position in small family; no children; in

NEWS BY CABLE AND CORRESPONDENCE

CHINA GRANTED NEW
CABINET IN PLACE OF
OLD GRAND COUNCIL

PEKING—An edict abolishing the grand council and substituting a constitutional cabinet of 10 members was issued Monday.

The cabinet as announced, however, is made up of the present grand councillors with the addition of Liang Tun Yen, the former president of the foreign board, who is now traveling in the United States.

Prince Ching becomes premier and minister of foreign affairs, and Na-Tung and Hsu Shih-Chang are made vice prime ministers. Liang Tun Yen is named second minister. Otherwise the presidents of the various boards become the ministers respectively of their departments.

The change is in line with the demands of the assembly for a constitutional cabinet responsible to that body instead of to the throne, but in what respect the new ministry is made responsible to the assembly has not been promulgated.

WASHINGTON—With the substitution of the cabinet for the old grand council a long step toward the establishment of a true constitutional government in China has been taken, it is believed by officials here.

It is a part of the plan to make cabinet ministers' tenure depend upon the will of a majority in the constituent assembly.

Since this was one of the principal demands of the liberal element, it is expected that the action of the government will reduce the probabilities of an extension of the insurrection in Kwangtung province.

A cablegram to the state department from Minister Calhoun indicates that, while Prince Ching will continue to supervise the board of foreign affairs, the actual minister for foreign affairs will be Liang Tun Yen.

Tsou Chia Lia will act as head of this department until the new minister, who is now traveling in the United States, returns to China.

ROUND THE WORLD
WALK IS FINISHED
IN GERMAN CITY

(Special to the Monitor.)

BERLIN—A very dusty traveler of Italian nationality, Signor Battelli, a teacher of geography by profession, has just arrived here after completing a foot-tour round the world. He left New York in October, 1908, going on foot to Chicago, California and British Columbia, where he shipped to Yokohama.

After crossing Japan, walking, he proceeded to Hongkong, Shanghai and Peking, actually crossing on foot Manchuria, Siberia, European Russia to East Prussia and finally Berlin. The intrepid traveler declares notwithstanding much inconvenience and privation he has no reason to regret his tour.

The natives everywhere treated him with kindness and consideration, and he has collected ample material for the book he intends to publish simultaneously in English and in German.

CZAR DECORATES
PRIME MINISTER

(Special to the Monitor.)

ST. PETERSBURG—In conferring the Alexander Newsky order the Czar has sent the following rescript to the prime minister:

"Your many sided activity in the highest administrative sphere, permeated by the zealous care for the advantage of our dear fatherland, has won for you my complete goodwill.

"Not long ago, on the 4th of March, I referred in a rescript to your name in connection with the series of beneficent measures dealing with the conditions of the present population, the elaboration of which was so successfully carried out by you. Sincerely appreciating your services to the state, I bestow on you the Alexander Newsky order."

VICTORIA (AUS.) EXPORTS
OF BUTTER SHOWN IN TABLE

MELBOURNE, Vic., Aus.—The following official returns issued by the state department of agriculture show the amount of butter inspected for export.

BUTTER INSPECTED.	
Week ended March 18, 1911:	
Boxes.	Tons.
17,000	425 1/2
7,000	175 1/2
644	15 3/4
18,447	472 1/2

DESTINATIONS OF BUTTER INSPECTED.	
11,057 bales to United Kingdom, 67.15 p. c.	268,433 unsalted to U. K., 34.31 p. c.
1,328 to South Africa.	753,194 boxes to United Kingdom.
16,465 boxes to United Kingdom.	24,645 to South Africa.
1,328 to South Africa.	18,460 to eastern and other ports.
644 to eastern and other ports.	
18,447 boxes.	796,298 boxes.

EXPORTS OF BUTTER.	
437 1/2 tons to United Kingdom.	25,188 1/2 tons to United Kingdom.
45 tons to South Africa.	875 1/2 tons to South Africa.
35 tons to eastern and other ports.	903 tons to eastern and other ports.
490 1/2 tons.	19,457 tons.
Approximate value, c. l. f., 449,050.	Approximate value, c. l. f., 2,042,985.
	R. CROWE, Superintendent of Exports.

FUTURE OF MOROCCO BOUND UP WITH FRENCH
FLYING EXPEDITIONS FOR FEZ OCCUPATION

Perpetual Anarchy Given
as Reason for Despatch
of Foreign Troops.

EUROPEANS' NEED
IS ALSO STIMULUS

(Special Correspondence of the Monitor.)

LONDON—The inevitable has come to pass. The French government is preparing for an expedition in force for the occupation of Fez, which, in whatever way it may be wrapped up, means the extinction of the independence of Morocco.

Whether the gradual Europeanizing of the African continent can be justified on moral grounds or not, and on this point opinion is divided, there can be little doubt that it is inevitable that a change should take place.

The late Sultan of Morocco, Abdul Aziz, squandered money on ridiculous French upholstery, oleographs and second-rate motor cars and bicycles. This was about the extent of the civilization he introduced to Morocco. It was, however, sufficient to gain him a reputation of favoring the infidels, and that cry in due time became the chief asset in the campaign which the present Sultan, Mulai Hafid, engaged in for his overthrow.

It cannot be pretended that the accession of Mulai Hafid mitigated in any way the barbarities of the rule of Morocco, and it is quite certain that those barbarities cannot be mitigated unless the control of the country passes into European hands. Those who absolutely disapprove of the interference of the powers should remember this.

Herbert Edwards, speaking once of a somewhat similar condition of things in Bannu, remarked drily that whatever anybody else might think of it, the Bannuchis liked it. Neither Herbert Edwards, however, nor Lord Lawrence, nor any of the great Punjab administrators ever proposed to let Bannu remain a valley of forts because the Bannuchis liked it; and it may be doubted whether it is possible to allow the atrocities of the prisons of Fez to continue because the Moors like it.

The action of the European powers in fastening their grip on Morocco may not be entirely altruistic, but it is probably the result of circumstances they are themselves unable to control. The result has been that Mulai Hafid has found himself as unpopular as Abdul Aziz, and has had to resort to even more stringent ways of raising money than his predecessor.

In the last six or seven years enormous sums of money have been raised for a country like Morocco. Most of the money so raised has gone into European pockets. Some of it on account of old debts, some of it on account of the indemnities which have had to be paid to the French and Spanish governments over the troubles at Casablanca and in the Rif.

AUSTRALIAN STATES
ASK LAW TO SETTLE
DISPUTED TERRITORY

(Special to the Monitor.)

MELBOURNE, Vic.—There has been an unusual lawsuit going on for the last five weeks, between South Australia and Victoria, with respect to the boundary line.

The subject goes back to early history, when New South Wales and Victoria were as yet one and abutted west on South Australia.

The boundary was originally fixed at one hundred and forty-first meridian 8 longitude E; but the trouble of settling the exact place of the sun at zenith made it uncertain where the line should

MAP OF COUNTRY AFFECTED AND SCENE
IN PRINCIPAL CITY

Scale of Miles
(Specially drawn for the Monitor.)



(Copyright by Exclusive News Agency.)
Above, sketch map of northern part of Morocco—Below
Scene in Fez, arch at back in French consulate.

The result is that the Sultan has been driven to raise money by all sorts of extraordinary exactions, and the Moors, who dislike his gathering quite as much as his neighbors, resent this particular method of tax gathering as determinedly as the English from whom Charles I. attempted to raise ship-money.

As a consequence, the tribes have everywhere risen in revolt, and not even the horrors of the prisons of Fez have proved sufficient to intimidate them. Had it not been for the European powers Fez would have fallen long ago, and Mulai Hafid would have given place to another Sultan, as Abdul Aziz gave place to him.

France, however, has come to the conclusion that it is impossible to permit perpetual anarchy in Morocco, and in this is supported by a powerful and cosmopolitan institution, known as the Union des Mines, which draws its support from some of the greatest financial undertakings in the different countries of Europe, and so may be trusted to minimize the risks of international complications.

There is no doubt that the impression exists that the interior of Morocco con-

be. It is stated that the line is two miles too far west.

Victorians are anxious to retain their possession, hence the suit, which was heard before the full bench of the judges of the high court. Decision was reserved.

COAL FOUND IN STATE LAND.

(Special to the Monitor.)

SYDNEY, N. S. W.—A portion of the crown reserves at Lithgow, to the west of the Blue mountains, has been reported as bearing coal. It is understood that the coal-bearing area includes some 40,000 acres. The necessary steps will be taken immediately for bringing the coal to the surface for the use of the state.

CANADA'S PROGRESS SHOWN
BY FISCAL YEAR REPORTS

OTTAWA, Ont.—Financial reports dealing with Canada's fiscal year just ended show a big increase over those for the previous year, although the latter period was marked by record figures in almost every avenue of business activity.

The revenue from customs collections was \$12,280,930 beyond that of the year 1909-10 and at the same time exports decreased considerably in agricultural products, indicating the great increase in home consumption which has followed the rapid increase of population, over 131,000 new settlers having entered during the 12 months.

Building activity was almost as great as land sales in agricultural districts, the various months showing increases averaging from 30 to 42 per cent beyond the 1909-10 figures.

Now, after the first month of this fiscal year is over, business activity seems to have quickened again and the bankers are reporting the rather peculiar situation that the deposits in the banks are failing to keep pace with the demands for commercial accommodation. The savings deposits increased by only about 7 per cent, indicating that the people generally are using their steadily increasing capital in advantageous investments, instead of placing it in banks. At the same time the increase in com-

EMPEROR GIVES
STUDENTS ADVICE

STRASSBURG, Alsace-Lorraine—Emperor William is making a general inspection of the fortresses on the French frontier.

Before his departure on Monday he gave the students of the university an opportunity for a special parole before him, and addressed them briefly urging his auditors to place the welfare of their country before partisan influence.

On the occasion of the unveiling of a monument to Emperor William I. by his majesty the students were offended at the position given them in the procession and withdrew.

JEWISH COLONIZERS
BUY 10,000 ACRES IN
EGYPTIAN DISTRICT

(Special to the Monitor.)

ALEXANDRIA, Egypt—It is announced that the general Jewish colonizing organization has acquired an area of land 10,000 acres in extent at Rafah, in the El Arish district, for the purpose of founding a Jewish colony.

For some eighteen months past the organization has been making careful investigations as to the possibilities of the area in question, and as a result of these a report has been drawn up which describes the district as "especially fitted for the production of almonds, apricots, figs, olives, mulberry trees, eucalyptus, castor, and cactus of the very best quality, and it is believed that the vine grape could also be planted with great success."

The water supply appears to be good and it is stated that the Arabs have conducted successful colonizing experiments in the neighborhood.

APPELVARD WILL AIDS NEPHEWS. (Special Correspondence of the Monitor.) LONDON—George Thomas Appleyard left a fortune of £27,480 (\$287,400), and it is interesting to note that this gentleman started his career as an office boy in the firm of Messrs. King & Co., hardware merchants of Hull, and eventually became a director of the company. Three of Mr. Appleyard's nephews who will benefit by his success are respectively a tinsmith, joiner and fitter.

SOUTH AFRICA LOAN GROWS. (Special to the Monitor.) CAPE TOWN—The resolution providing for the raising of a loan not exceeding £4,324,204 (\$21,121,020) for public works was adopted by the committee on ways and means in the Union House of Assembly, and it has now been decided that the amount of the loan should be increased by £750,000 (\$3,750,000).

Intervention Is Seen as End
of Sultan's Independence
Even as a Fiction.

AFTER POSSESSION
MUST COME TERMS

of the rebels, and every day has made the position of the capital more precarious. Should it be carried by storm and should any massacre of the Europeans within its walls take place, the existing conditions would become even worse than they are at present.

In these circumstances the French government has determined to undertake an expedition on a large scale, which, though nominally for the relief of the garrison and the safety of the European population, means also that the time has come when the independence of the Sultan, even as a fiction, is to pass away.

General Moineau, who is in command at Casablanca, has formed a column which in conjunction with the Sherifian forces in Shawia will march upon Fez from Rabat. Simultaneously, Captain Moreau will advance with a convoy from Alcazar to the relief of Major Bremond, whose force is at present on the banks of the Sebou, some 20 miles from Fez; while, finally, a third French expedition will be concentrated at Taurit, on the Muluya river. These columns, amounting in all to some 20,000 men, will advance almost immediately on Fez from three sides.

When the capital has been occupied the question of terms will have to be debated, but it is not anticipated that these will lead to the troubles which on a previous occasion led to the fall of Monsieur Deleasse, though curiously enough that statesman is once more the representative of France as head of the colonial office.

BERLIN—The general tendency here is to resent the action of the French in the Morocco question, although many of the reports regarding press "indignation" are much exaggerated. Many newspaper correspondents, however, cable single sentences culled from German leading articles without giving the context. In this way their real significance is lost and sometimes even distorted.

While the majority of the German press looks askance at France's policy, it is only the Pan-Germans—a small body—that are crying out for their share in Morocco.

The Kreuz Zeitung, Berlin's leading conservative organ, regrets, in a lengthy review of the general political situation the wordy war in the press, and expresses special regret regarding anti-German articles recently appearing in the American papers. There is a marked tendency here of late in all the leading papers to preserve a moderate and charitable tone towards other nations' policy, and this change must be noticed and welcomed by all impartial and careful readers.

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TRIP OF PARSEVAL VI.
ILLUSTRATES TRIALS
FACED BY DIRIGIBLES

(Special correspondence of the Monitor.)

BERLIN—The Parseval VI, Germany's most successful airship as yet, started from Johannisthal-Berlin with the intention of sailing to Amsterdam with only one stop for the purpose of taking in gasoline.

There were 10 persons, including the pilot, Lieutenant Stelling, two Dutch naval officers and a Dutch journalist on board. The voyage was attended with difficulties. Although the wind was favorable at starting and the atmospheric conditions were reported by experts to be all that could be wished, the unreliability of these huge dirigibles was once more proved.

After a severe struggle with adverse wind currents the airship was forced to descend after a seven hours' sail, some 50 miles this side of Hanover. The pilot was unable to select a landing place, and the air vessel came down in a lonely swamp. It was a long time before help could be obtained and the dirigible conveyed to Bitterfeld by train. The expenses connected with adventures of this nature are great and calculated to give pause to any enterprising company.

Prince Heinrich is still devoted to his newly acquired art of flying. His royal highness made a successful flight of nearly an hour last week at Darmstadt on an Erler aeroplane.

The Prince was quite alone and would have remained up much longer, he declared, but for a slight defect in the motor, which compelled him to land, a feat he accomplished with ease.

SOUTH AFRICA HOUSE
ADOPTS FINDINGS ON
LANGUAGE QUESTION

(Special to the Monitor.)

CAPE TOWN—The adoption of the majority report of the select committee appointed to examine the educational systems of the four provinces was moved in the Union House of Assembly by Mr. Malan.

The majority report recommends that up to Standard IV, children shall be instructed in their own language and that after reaching Standard IV, the parents of the children shall decide which language is to be used as the instruction medium.

Mr. Malan pointed out that one of the points on which there was most discussion was the question whether the child shall be compelled to learn its own language. He himself considered that the children should learn both languages unless objection was raised by the parents.

While, in his opinion, legislation on the lines of the majority report would be a step in advance, he did not consider that the committee whose reports had just been considered would be the last select committee appointed to consider the question of education.

The report was unanimously adopted by the Assembly, a fact which augurs well for the future, since it proves that there is no lack of moderate opinion on both sides.

AUSTRIAN WOMEN ELECT.

(Special to the Monitor.)

BUDA PESTH—There is but one town in Austria, namely Laibach, in the district of Kain, in which women are entitled to vote, and it is interesting to note that owing to the large number of women voting a Liberal instead of a Clerical mayor will be elected. A Clerical mayor would undoubtedly have been returned to office had not the vote been granted to women.

TRAVEL

London-Paris-Bremen
EXPRESS STEAMERS SAIL
TUESDAYS, 10 A. M.

Kaiser Wilhelm II, May 16
Prinz Friedrich Wilhelm, May 18
Kaiser Wm. der Grosse, May 23
Kronprinzessin Cecilie, May 30

North German Lloyd
MEDITERRANEAN SAILINGS
ON SATURDAYS.

OKELRICHS & CO., Gen'l Agts.,
83 and 85 State St., Boston

HAMBURG-AMERICAN
LONDON-YARIS-HAMBURG

*America, May 11, 10 a. m.
*President Lincoln, May 17
*Kaiserin Aug. Victoria, May 25
*Prinzess Cecilie, May 28
*Calls at Plymouth and Cherbourg.

**Will call at Boulogne.
*Rits-Carlton a la Carte Restaurant.
*Tourist Dept. for Trips Everywhere.
Hamburg-American Line, 907 Boylston St., Boston, Mass.

"SIZING" OF COTTON
GOODS TO BE DEALT
WITH IN CONFERENCE

(Special to the Monitor.)

LONDON—Arrangements have been made for holding in Manchester the first annual conference of the Textile Institute, which will deal with the sizing of cotton goods in special relation to its effect upon subsequent operations of bleaching/dyeing and printing of these materials.

The object of the deliberations will be to afford those chiefly interested an opportunity to discuss the difficulties which often occur between manufacturers, merchants, sizers, bleachers and printers on the one hand, and dyers and finishers on the other, regarding the use of size in the manufacture of the goods in question.

The first paper to be read will be that of F. Whowell, managing director of the Bleachers Association, which will consider the reasons for sizing cotton yarn—(a) to facilitate the mechanical process of weaving, and (b) to improve the appearance, weight and feel of the manufactured cloth; the various materials in use for sizing; and the objection to certain sizing materials from the point of view of the bleacher, dyer and printer, firstly, sizes that tender cloth, and, secondly, sizes that resist the bleaching processes.

Examples will be exhibited of the different kinds of injury and damage occasioned by the employment of sizes, and a large number of those interested in the cotton industry will take part in the discussion.

PACT TO WIPE OUT
OPIUM IS SIGNED

PEKING—The opium agreement between the Chinese and British governments which was signed Monday becomes operative immediately.

It provides that China shall continue to annually diminish its production of opium proportionately with the Indian export, until its extinction in 1917. Great Britain agrees that the importation of Indian opium into China shall cease earlier, if the native production in that country ceases.

Great Britain is to be granted facilities for investigating this diminution of poppy growing in China, and China is to have similar facilities with reference to the sales and packing of opium in India. The Indian exports to China are not to exceed 30,000 chests in 1911, and they will be reduced 5100 chests annually.

CIRCUIT OF EUROPE
FLIGHT IS HELPED

(Special to the Monitor.)

LONDON—An additional sum of £200 has been added to the present prize list of the circuit of Europe flight, bringing the total amount up to £17,700 (\$88,500). The extra £200 has been voted by the people of Roubaix.

Roubaix lies on the road to be followed by the competitors during the last stage of the flight, between London and Paris, and since the arrival of the airmen at Roubaix will coincide with the Exposition Universelle of the north of France, which is being held in that city, it has been decided to construct a special aerodrome for the occasion.

BI-WEEKLY

The Monitor

Now Offers

A Stamp
Department
for the Children

Every Other Saturday

"This new department tells all about postage stamp collecting and other matters of interest to the junior philatelist. Boys and girls will find it a source of entertainment and profit.
"The young people will find something to please them in every issue of

Saturday's
Monitor

VISITING CARDS
Latest
Correct Styles
WARD'S

THE HOME FORUM

GOOD USE AND THE DICTIONARY

WHAT "usage" does with words is often something quite different from what the dictionaries do with them. This is a distinction which is by no means hard to understand when one remembers that the dictionary alone is not enough to enable one to form a single correct sentence. One has to have the knowledge of grammar and syntax. These given there must be the something which we call style before good literature is produced, and back of style there must always be something to say.

The recent discussion of the word "Chinaman" in these columns has brought up this question of use. The dictionaries give this word and they give also "Chinese," even showing that in the eighteenth century the word was used in the plural, "Chineses." This alone would establish this as the older and presumably more dignified word. But there is further evidence of this distinction in the Oxford dictionary. It cites several instances of the word "Chinese" in good company but gives "Chinaman" only in a sentence where he is represented as being kicked—which connotes clearly

the slight implied by the word—and in a phrase where he is called "John Chinaman"—plainly a nickname. It is by evidence like this that the delicate discriminations of what we term good use are to be learned.

Good use is something that is almost impossible to teach or to explain to the uncultured mentality. If the dictionary gives "virtually" as a perfectly good word why not use it? Yet the choice of most good writers rejects "virtually." So many another good word has been rejected till the dictionaries are driven to mark them obsolete. How does the obsolete word cease to be? Simply because good use gradually eliminates it. It may stand sturdily enough in the dictionaries long after good use has banished it from the printed page or from cultivated speech.

Now a well-born word is one made according to logical usage. "Chinaman" has no proper analogue, and has plainly come into existence along with the slang "Chinese," which the Oxford dictionary gives, though labeling it as American slang. The word "Jew" is another which is rejected by many careful people, since it is not a correct word in formation, being a slang shortening of the word "Judah," while "Israelite" is an adjective correctly formed from the noun "Israel."

"Chinaman" is made of two nouns, while names for people are habitually either adjectives or a combined adjective and noun, as "Japanese" and "Englishman." If one asks why we never say "Italianman," "Germanman" or "Russianman," the answer is in a question of assonance. It is unpleasant to Saxon ears to hear the "an" repeated so, "Japanese" and "Chineseman," on the other hand, while perfectly correct words by analogy, have not the currency of common use and therefore do not appear in dictionaries. But either might be used without shame, since a good reason for the use can be given. An eminent Boston authority has said that any one may use any word he wishes or any pronunciation he likes, or any spelling, provided he can give a good reason for it. And a good reason would presumably be some preponderating rule of word formation combined with the evident need of the new word. "Chineseman" and "Japanese" are not, however, necessary, since the adjective is sufficient—as we say an "Italian," a "German."

Mr. Whistler Unique

Mr. Whistler had the readiest wit, his repartee being extraordinary, while his jokes against himself were just as good as those he hurled at others. Well as I knew him, he never impressed me with a feeling of being in earnest, and during his checkered life his sense of humor was so keen that it carried him through misfortunes which would have daunted and crushed a stronger soul. He was the most delightful letter writer, and however uninteresting the subject of a communication, it would call forth a letter in reply of a quite original character.—Lady St. Helier's "Memories."

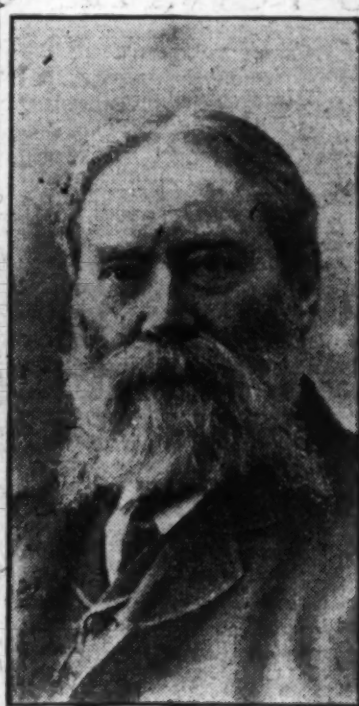
Berlin's Aviation Field

A new aviation company has purchased the Johannisthal aviation field at Berlin from the Prussian government and will transform it into one of the best arranged fields of the kind in any part of the world. The extent of the field is 741 acres. Trees will be transplanted along its border, and the grandstands and other seats will be removed from the open field to the edge of the bordering fringe of trees, which will afford considerable protection against the sun.—Popular Mechanics.

LOWELL TYPICAL OF AMERICANISM

JAMES RUSSELL LOWELL, who called Abraham Lincoln the first American, was himself one whom we may be proud to rate as a typical American. He was a gentleman and a scholar; as ambassador he made friends for us at Madrid and at the court of St. James; as a patriot he stood for the highest Americanism, and as a writer he has done perhaps more to make good literature popular and to give the cultural standpoint to the average American than any other American author. He is popular because he is always simple and manly. There is the every-day, usefulness and straightforward look of our people which shines in all our real literature, even as purity also stamps it. His poetry is not struck off at white heat, but it has the elegance and dignity of the lettered mind, it has refinement and has the happy response to beauty and nobility which children feel and love. For many people his verse is really more poetical than Longfellow's, perhaps rather in point of style than of thought—though after all what is style but the effluence of thinking?

His poems have often the warmth and spontaneity of a true affluence. He sees his beloved New England's beauty deeply and tenderly and sings of her right worthily. He does not so much reveal new beauties as say of nature just what her lovers always feel and long to say. His appeal is to the common heart and the ideal toward which his gaze is set, such as high-minded American folk everywhere recognize as their own. He



JAMES RUSSELL LOWELL.

does not open new fields of thought so much as make the best we already have live more vigorously for us. In the "Bigelow Papers," however, Low-

ell gave to his time something vitally different, that is, truly original. Not only had he here a high cause to serve and so spoke out of the glow of conviction raised to incandescence from the friction of opposite opinions, but he discovered to literature new people and their vernacular. Because the speech and the point of view of these poems are quaint and individual and really true, the "Bigelow Papers" place Lowell in the ranks of original genius, where his carefully wrought scholarly productions cannot rank him.

Yet his essays on literature bear far more study than it is our habit to give them. While his passion for books is plainly declared in them—the passion which he himself confessed kept him from rising to higher levels of productive activity—yet they have still the New England tang. The New England conscience is clear in them, as in his poems (he finds it hard to forbear the moral and somewhere laughs at himself for this determined bent). To observe Dante, Spenser, Milton, through the eyes of this cultivated and thoughtful gentleman of an older New England lifts American readers toward his levels of sincere and healthy appreciation of good things. It has been well said that a study of American literature—including the utterances of our statesmen—is very important to American youth, as it begins nearer their own point of view and leads them naturally out to the more distant company of English authors.

Highland Joy

(WALES)

The bluebells ring in the bracken,
The heather bells on the hill;
The gorse is yellow,
The sunlight mellow
With music of wind and rill.

Afar the mountains are rising,
High Snowdon and all his knights,
For some fair tourney
With clouds that journey
Up from the sea's blue girths.

O winds, O waters, O mountains,
O earth with your singing sod,
I'm glad of the weather
That brings together
My heart and the heart of God!
—Cale Young Rice in Century.

Rare Japanese Artistry

Of a remarkable artist in the unsurpassed Japanese metal work the Studio says:

Unno Shomin learnt his art in metal from Hagiya Katsuhira in Mito. When the custom of wearing two swords by the samurai was abolished, he came to Tokyo determined to get his living as a musician, and shortly after his arrival he had occasion to see at the imperial palace an ancient dance called Ranryow, in which a famous general of that name, who used to appear on the battlefield with a gold mask in order to hide his face (which he thought was too handsome to give the stern commands required), was represented. Shomin was deeply impressed by this dance, and his artistic nature urged him to represent the strange masked figure in metal. After great patience he finished this arduous task, and exhibited the work at the second national exhibition of Japan in 1881. It was bought by the department of the imperial household, and was undoubtedly the work which made his name famous and induced him to devote his life to metal-work.

Highway and Bird Days

Maryland observed Arbor and Highway day lately. Delaware has an Arbor and Bird day. In most of the other states it is simply Arbor day, but the combinations suggested by the Maryland and Delaware observances are especially appropriate, since trees and birds and country roads are, or should be, always found together.—Youth's Companion.

I have been driven many times to my knees by the overwhelming conviction that I had nowhere else to go.—Abraham Lincoln.

NOISES, NECESSARY AND NOT

GRAMOPHONE records of street cries are an idea of a Paris collector, and the notion reminds one how much of our modern life might be registered in wax—more imperishable, so it would seem, than many a sculptured marble—and unbound from the tangled coil for the benefit of future ages. The roar of the L will some day seem as unimaginable as civilized cars as the rattle of chariot wheels in the stony grooves of Pompeii are to us. For vehicles of every sort shall glide on noiseless flanges, or wheel the blue-cushioned pathways of the air, and the society for the suppression of unnecessary noise will meet only to celebrate its past victories over the greed and inconsistency of mankind.

It is said that the noise-saving device which was used on a section of the L tracks proved so successful that it was

Story of the Dance

There is nothing in the world more eloquent of changed men and times than our fashion of the dance, according to the Manchester Guardian. "Who knows now the sprightly galliard; the pavane spreading and stately, the fantastic sarabande? Where are the gavotte, the courante and the minuet? On sont les neiges d'Autun? What a ballade they would make with their fine French names that keep the fallen day about them of Versailles and the Trianon, and flash on the mind some group from Watteau, with its green lawns and its dances in silks and brocades. For it is a southern, open air thing, the dance, and they are all of them, even the gravest, but peasant contrivances that courts have disciplined to a stately measure.

They say that the minuet, which is of all forms of dancing the most perfect, was originally a branle from Poitou, something gay and lively danced at sundown and on holidays by country folk, and then taken up by the court musicians and dancing masters and made grave and dignified, till in its golden age under Louis XV. it became the epitome of its kind. If the French dances lost in the court something of their primitive joyousness, our English country dances (Frenchified and made courtly as contradances) kept it, as their titles "Kettle-drum," "Heartcase," "Fain I Would," "John, Come Kiss Me Now," and all the rest, delightfully show. But grave or gay, courtly or contrived, they are at one in the air they have about them of a life of leisure, when people had time for the sheer delight of beautiful movement and rhythm—a delight we of a duller and harder time have all but lost, or at best can only recapture through revivals, done with learning and care by understanding and sympathetic students.

Whosoever hath not knowledge and benevolence and piety knoweth nothing of reality and dwelleth only in semblance.—Saadi.

"ACCORDING TO YOUR FAITH"

THERE is no saying recorded in the Gospels more pregnant with meaning or more profound than that one found in the ninth chapter of St. Matthew's gospel, when Jesus said to the blind men, "According to your faith be it unto you," but it is only as the study of Christian Science illuminates the Scriptures, and especially the words and works of our Lord, that one realizes how very superficial must have been hitherto the grasp of his methods and meaning, that these wonderful statements of truth should have passed by unheeded.

The generally accepted explanation of the healing work done by Jesus, has been heretofore that it was "miraculous," or in other words, that it was the manifestation of a power specially given to him to abrogate law in favor of a few fortunate individuals, and the fact that he obviously, not only in the above mentioned case, but in others, connected the trouble with the patient's own mental state or character, seems, with a very few exceptions, to have been overlooked by commentators and critics.

In the account in Matthew, the two blind men followed Jesus begging him to have mercy on them. Jesus asked them if they believed that he was able to cure them and when they said yes, he left them to prove their sincerity. It is as though he had said to them, You will receive just as much of the healing Christ as you are ready for. If your faith is still in evil, you will receive no healing, although my power to heal is

from God. If your faith is in good and its omnipotence, you will receive good exactly in proportion to your mental and spiritual capacity to assimilate it. Is not the world today generally in very much the same case as the two blind men, and is not the word of God saying to it continually "According to your faith be it unto you"? We cannot truly say that the world is reposing its faith in good, when we find it with wearisome reiteration speaking evil, writing evil, anticipating evil, and the result of such faith amply proves the truth of Jesus' statement, that according to our faith it will be done to us.

And yet there is evidence that the human mind recognizes that there is a better way. Many of the old saws, common to all languages, indicate that there is an universal instinct which would guide thought to better results if it only knew how to use it, and that the human consciousness would willingly have faith in good, if it could only see how to attain to it.

In Science and Health, page 368, Mrs. Eddy writes, "When we come to have more faith in the truth of being than we have in error, more faith in Spirit than in matter, more faith in living than in dying, more faith in God than in man, then no material suppositions can prevent us from healing the sick and destroying error." But the difficulty is, how to attain to this faith, for it cannot be induced by an effort of will. In the same book (p. 327) the author says, "Reason is the most active human faculty," and it has been the general experience of those who have started out

on the quest of this faith in good, that one will first accept a statement of Christian Science as reasonable and will then, doubtfully, try its effect on himself in some physical or other trouble, and if his motive has been honest and his purpose sincere, he has found that the little effort to have faith in good, has opened a channel through which good rushes in to his whole being, mental and physical, with an indescribable sense of well-being. From this position he gains courage to try the same process in some more difficult problem, and so step by step he comes to the place where he finds that he is confidently reposing his faith in good for every detail of his life, with the result—freedom.

Another fact which is brought to light by this wonderful statement of Jesus, and its practical demonstration, is this: That when the faith or trust in good is active enough to enable thought to imbibe and assimilate the declarations of the truth about God and man, the sense of evil instantly lifts, and we find that good is already there; it has not to be fetched from elsewhere, but it is already in operation.

Just as, for instance, if one sees a picture which has been half-cleaned, one realizes at once that the original picture has been there all the time, but the dirt hid it from sight, so the man in God's image is and has been always the only man there is, and in proportion as our faith is active in good, the false concept of man which has hidden the true is swept away and the reality shines out.

HUNTING SOFT-SHELL CRABS

PART of the soft-shell-crab supply comes from Jersey waters, but the whole country east of the Mississippi gets the greater part of its soft-shell crabs from the lower part of the Chesapeake. The warm and shallow sounds and inlets of the bay swarm with crabs from the middle of May to the middle of September, and many hundreds of boats, with several thousands of men, are engaged in catching crabs for market.

Crabbing has been reduced to an art in the Chesapeake, and it is one of the most profitable of industries. The fishermen usually own their boats and outfit, and even those who work on wage are paid in proportion to the catch. The shallow waters of the bay are whitened all day long by the slowly cruising crabbers. Some fishermen use lines, but the drag is most commonly employed. It

is a light iron cage or scoop, which is cast over board as the boat cruises in water from two to four feet deep. Dragging over the grassy bottom, the scoop takes up crabs, mud, and grass. From time to time it is drawn up and unloaded. When the season opens, about the first week of May, a boat does well to catch 200 crabs a day. At the height of the season, in July and August, however, a catch of 1000 crabs a day is not unusual.

The sight of the crabbing fleet going out at sunrise and returning about sunset is most picturesque. The boats are usually of the "bug-eye" type—long, narrow and stanch, some with small cabins, others without any cabins, and all with centerboards. Each has at least two men aboard. The crabbers earn fully the wages of skilled mechanics in their own region, and no industrious and sober crabber need long be any one's hired man.

The Chesapeake crab packer may have an office ashore, but always has a little house and yard out in the shallows of the bay. The house is to receive the newly caught crabs. The yard is a lightly piled enclosure where hard-shell crabs brought in by the fishermen are placed in order that they may shed their shells and thus make themselves ready for the market. The crabs thus caged are placed in flat-slatted frames, whence they cannot escape, and immersed in the waters of the piled enclosures. From day to day the slatted frames are examined in order that the packer may know what crabs have shed their shells. Those which have done so are taken out for packing and shipment and the others are returned to the water.

The soft-shell crabs are graded according to size, packed in the familiar shallow crates with plenty of damp seaweed, and shipped north by thousands and tens of thousands. Shallow-draught steamboats which come down from Baltimore call at the little crab packing stations and carry away the laden crates. Others are sent in sailing craft to the mainland for shipment by rail. The Chesapeake soft-shell crabs are known in the markets of a hundred cities as far west as Denver and as far north as Buffalo.—Harpers Weekly.

Thomas A. Edison, the inventor, is a devotee of Dante. His home in New Jersey is full of Dante books, pictures and statuary.—Washington Herald.

How to Sketch Real Life

The new Paris journal, Le Paris Midi, prints a good story about the well-known painter of Venetian scenes, M. Ziem, now in his eighty-ninth year. The painter wanted real scenes of Venetian life, and one season, instead of hiring a studio in the City of Dogs, he just took one of those cool, dingy booths on the Rialto bridge. He stocked it with all the old and new lace, silks and other stuffs that he could get together and kept a salesman with a voluble tongue. He had orders not to mind about selling, but simply to keep the customers busy as long as possible, haggling and bargaining at the door of the shop. Women of all ages and styles naturally stopped. "How much is this bit of lace?" "Fifteen lire." "I'll give you 10." "Let me have 14½." "No, I shall give only 10," and so on. During this time the artist would be quietly sketching the pretty customers and collecting scenes of real life.—New York Times.

Paid Story

Ambitious author—Hurry! Five dollars for my latest story, "The Call of the Lure!"
Fast friend—Who from?
Ambitious author—The express company. They lost it.—Woman's Home Companion.

CHILDREN'S DEPARTMENT

Her Pretty Light Hair

Mme. Bernhardt is a lady who is known to all the world for her beautiful work on the stage and a funny story of her childhood is told in the Ladies Home Journal. When she made her first public appearance, reciting some passages from a great poet, her hair had been pulled by a professional dresser, who pulled it all tight up on her head, in little puffs that looked like sausages, and loaded it down with hairpins. She says that she had never at that time nor since used more than two hairpins for the mass of fluffy light hair which hung round her face. She had scarcely even seen her own forehead and ears. But now these features stood out with a startling prominence, especially in the ears! She thought she could never appear before an audience with her ears and forehead uncovered. So when she reached the hall her school friends helped her pull out all the hairpins and to catch the soft curly mass up in the familiar way; and as has been said she affirms that she has never since done her hair in any other fashion.

Desirous of Dignities

Charles is a little chap of six, with a most inquiring turn of thought and ingenious twistings of fancy. The other day he went to mother and leaned against her knee. He said:
"Mother, father calls you 'mother' sometimes, and then sometimes he says 'Katharine.' I have always called you 'mother,' but don't you think I'm getting old enough now that I might call you 'Katharine,' too?"

Many Wild Things Live in London

LONDON, although the largest city in the world, covering an area of 74,816 acres, proves a happy home for thousands of wild things. The big parks are full of birds of all nations, imported from their native haunts, but those who select London for a home are of far greater interest than the strangers who come whether they will or no.

Quite in the heart of the city there is a rookery whose inhabitants visit all the big open spaces within their range. In a lovely part of old Chelsea, where the grounds of the Royal hospital run from the river to the Kings road, rooks, starlings and blackbirds are to be heard and seen every morning, while the friendly sparrow and troops of wild pigeons as well as companies of sea gulls are a constant and welcome sight. A wild fox has quite lately visited Peckham Rye on its own account, while within a four-mile radius of Charing Cross a hen pheasant comes daily to a garden to be fed, and where a piece of woodland has escaped the builders hand, a pair of jays can be heard calling to one another in their loud harsh voices throughout the entire summer.

The parks are perfect bird sanctuaries, for here are no enemies to disturb their peace, and all kinds of usually shy and timid water fowl, rabbits, and even water rats play about the grass and in the water, in full sight of the passer-by, with no more fear or self-consciousness than if they were miles away in the fields, woods or streams of the wild country side.

TODAY'S PUZZLE

CURTAILINGS.

1. Doubly curtail to congeal water by extreme cold and leave to have liberty. 2. Triply curtail a joke and leave the song of insects. 3. Doubly curtail a scrap of cloth and leave a pastry.

ANSWER TO TRANSPPOSITIONS.
Star, rats; made, dame; emit, time; edit, tide; rare, reay

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"

EDITORIAL

Boston, Mass., Tuesday, May 9, 1911

No Big Pension Increase

BY THE stand they take on the Anderson bill, providing for a \$45,000,000 pension increase, the House Democrats will commit themselves to consistent economy or what may be quite generally looked upon as reckless extravagance. Apparently there is no more call for such an increase now than was the case some three months ago, when Senator Lodge fought and defeated an attempt to attach the Sulloway \$45,000,000 service pension bill to the regular pension appropriation measure, and Speaker Cannon's success in pushing the rider through the House was rendered of negative value by the vote of the more deliberative upper body. Had the Sulloway rider passed the Senate, there is no doubt that the pension appropriation measure would have been vetoed by the President. If the Anderson bill got by the House and the Senate it would now face the same prospect.

The fact must not be ignored that the country as a whole is not in favor of any large increase in the annual expenditure for pensions. Economy has been the note sounded by the Taft administration and by leaders of both the great parties. Only last September the pension committee of the Grand Army of the Republic went on record against a proposed amendment that would have raised the national pension expenditure far beyond any reasonable limit. Apparently the Grand Army was disposed to be fair in its expectations and not to ask what seemed to be out of all proportion to what was right and just. The Ohio delegation is said to be the power behind the movement for the proposed increase, as if actuated by a desire to win commendation from the large number of Union veterans in that constituency. But there does not appear to be any way in which the Democrats can reconcile their outspoken views regarding economy with approval of a great outlay like the one proposed.

It hardly seems probable that the party majority will care to place itself in an unfavorable light before the country by allowing such a measure to pass the House only to be defeated in the Senate or vetoed by the national executive.

BY RAISING nearly half a hundred thousand dollars in less than eight days, the Melrose Y. M. C. A. has recently performed a huge task with an alacrity that should prove enlightening to associations in other small cities. The story of the campaign in this Massachusetts community is one of energy and confidence, bearing fruit in accomplishment. Some may not approve of the manner in which the canvass was made from house to house and the persistency with which residents of Melrose were trailed to their places of business in Boston and urged to contribute something toward the Y. M. C. A. fund; but these contributors were not asked to give more than was reconcilable with their circumstances, and they did not have to assist at all unless they felt a willingness to do so. Regardless of all other considerations, the feat that the Y. M. C. A. workers performed in securing cash and pledges to the amount of \$45,018, to be exact, may be regarded as remarkable, even in a well-to-do city.

A really surprising feature of the Melrose situation is that a campaign for the purpose of paying off a mortgage and floating indebtedness on the association building should have become necessary at all. The benefits offered by the Y. M. C. A. in any community are collectively distinctive from those enjoyed through membership in other organizations. Among them are the use of the library and reading-room, where much of the best of current literature is available to members; a variety of interesting games for youngsters who prefer this kind of amusement; and the gymnasium, full of apparatus, the use of which offers pleasant recreation. These details are all secondary to the greater purpose toward the fulfillment of which they contribute. They furnish the means by which boys and youths are attracted to wholesome activities of a nature calculated to assist them in becoming efficient men. It would seem that an institution which provides so many advantages deserved more than casual support.

In the readiness with which the three districts of the city responded to the call of the Y. M. C. A., however, Melrose has rid itself of the charge of long neglecting a peculiarly helpful institution. Branch organizations in other New England cities where interest in Y. M. C. A. work has been allowed to wane may find in Melrose's eight-day achievement a prop for their flagging courage and an inducement to similar efforts.

The Intracoastal Link

A SPECIAL commission appointed by Governor Foss to study the feasibility, desirability and cost of a free ship canal from Boston harbor to Narragansett bay holds that facts do not appear to warrant the undertaking at present. After studying data on such waterways in this country and abroad, however, the commission had strong doubts on only one of the points mentioned: it hesitated to recommend an expenditure of nearly two millions of dollars by the state without some proof that the canal would be a profitable investment. On the other hand, the United States government stands ready to pay twenty times that amount on the undertaking and to defray the entire cost of maintenance of the proposed waterway. And Massachusetts probably would derive the major portion of whatever benefit resulted from having such a canal in operation.

The commission evidently was unable to do more than guess at the amount of traffic that might pass through the canal, the effect it might have on the industrial development of communities along the banks and the extent to which it might be patronized by sailing vessels. That is a question which the report fails utterly to answer, and perhaps even more extended investigation would make possible only surmise in regard to the prospects. It is plain that the commissioners think the state would do well to base its ultimate decision regarding the building of the canal on what the

Cape Cod canal reveals, and, as that waterway is approaching completion, the opportunity to sound the merits of this conclusion will not be long deferred.

Yet a particularly significant feature of the report should not be overlooked: the commissioners foresee that transportation conditions may change later so that the northern link in the protected waterway from the eastern states to Texas will be desirable and necessary. In making that assertion, it is probable they considered the projected improvements to Boston harbor, the railroad monopoly already established in New England and the effect these developments might have sometime upon freight-carrying rates in this section of the country. While their finding may prove disappointing to many interests that have viewed the proposition in a strongly favorable light, the latter need not abandon hope of succeeding later. The report unquestionably deals the intracoastal canal plan a blow; yet it is drawn with marked allowance for future contingencies.

Save Niagara Falls

THE Senate committee on foreign relations will have before it for consideration on Wednesday a joint resolution offered by Senator Burton of Ohio, the purpose of which is the protection of Niagara falls against the power companies that are seeking to enrich themselves further by diversion of its waters. It is claimed by the American Civic Association that capital amounting to \$40,000,000 is contending for the extension of water privileges at Niagara that will increase the income of the power corporations by \$5,000,000 annually while seriously reducing the flow over the falls on the American side.

A few years ago Niagara was saved from the spoilers, and from ruin as one of the greatest of the world's natural attractions, when the power companies sought, practically unlimited diversion of the water above the falls into the tunnels that feed the giant turbines; but it is admitted now by the American Civic Association, as it has long been known to engineers who have given the matter close attention, that at this time it was only half saved.

Now, if, as claimed, Senator Burton's joint resolution meets the situation, and meets it not partly but fully, the determination as well as the hope of the nation should make for its adoption. Niagara falls is an inheritance upon which this generation is entitled to draw interest only. Ownership of it lies with the future. This age is not privileged under any circumstances to impair, much less to destroy, the capital. If the principle of conservation may be applied anywhere in support of the ideal as against the utilitarian in the ordinary affairs of life, it certainly may be, and should be, applied here.

But beyond all this a moral point is involved. Were all the arguments that commercialism could command arrayed on the side of those who would, as they allege, "harness Niagara for the public good," it would still remain a fact that we of this generation have no right to rob posterity of this precious gift of nature. The appeal of the American Civic Association should be heard and heeded. Niagara should be saved.

If a Japanese baseball club should, one of these days, carry off the international cup, the highest trophy that can be thought of at present, would not that circumstance prove to be a cementing influence? Or what would it prove to be?

THERE may be apparent competition between railroads, but when their interests conflict they seem to have no difficulty getting together for adjustment of differences.

IT is interesting to note that the recent campaign to secure recognition of Greater Boston in the census has had its parallel in other large communities. Business men of Baltimore seek to expand that city by taking in three counties, and attention has been called to the fact that in that case the Maryland capital would pass Boston in numerical standing. As the question of promoting growth by such methods is one with which prominent cities all over the country may concern themselves at times, the prospective results of the Baltimore plan may be worth viewing from more than a single standpoint. Primarily the idea is, of course, to secure more commerce, and, if the claims advanced for metropolitan councils mean anything at all, that hope may be fully justified. The Maryland city might, by adding more than a thousand square miles to its territory immediately, claim fifth place among American municipalities; it would set Boston back a notch and make Cleveland rank seventh for a long time.

But, if the census returns showed the same relative percentages of gain for Baltimore, Cleveland and Boston in the next score of years as since 1900, Cleveland would still rank fifth, and municipal Boston would send Baltimore back to where that city stands at present. Perhaps the addition of a few hundred thousand to a city's population may present a bright outlook to business men in any big locality, but the question for them to consider is the ultimate effect of the project. Taking in a sparsely settled group of towns and sharing in the expense of developing them may work out as a one-sided proposition. The prospect, in so far as it concerns Boston, may be regarded differently, although opposition to a metropolitan council has lulled the interest in that plan here temporarily. For Boston is surrounded by thickly populated and wealthy communities, important business centers that are located within a comparatively small area.

A compact with these cities and towns of Greater Boston for business and general improvement seemingly would result in good. If they finally conclude to join hands, they are in a better position to do so than are some other groups of metropolitan communities. No city should rush into such an arrangement merely to gain in statistical population; but numerical size, if supplemented by cooperative trade activity, may well constitute a telling argument for commercial recognition.

THE Oklahoma state administration includes three natives of Massachusetts. Another tie between the West and the East!

WITH real savings banks as part of the boy scout scheme, the young idea has added one more attractive feature to the movement.

THE question with President Diaz, it seems, is whether his resignation would not be followed by chaos.

Changing Inauguration Date

THERE appears to be good reason for the belief that the resolution offered in the House early in the present session by Representative Henry of Texas, proposing an amendment to the constitution of the United States providing for a change in the date of inauguration of presidents and vice-presidents, will be adopted with little opposition in either party. It may be recalled by the reader that the desire and demand for a change in the inauguration date have grown out of the frequent recurrence of disagreeable weather on March 4, the date now fixed. Representative Henry's resolution provides for changing the date to the last Thursday in April. In the last session of the last Congress, the same resolution failed of passage in the House by only one vote, a two thirds majority being necessary.

It is said that Mr. Henry, who has been tireless in behalf of the measure, has received such assurances from representatives and senators as to make him entirely confident of the successful passage of the resolution in the special session. The change of date has also been indorsed, it is reported, by nearly all the governors of states, a fact which goes far toward strengthening the conviction that, if the amendment were adopted by Congress, the states would ratify it.

In connection with the change in the inauguration date, there is also a proposal to change the date of the presidential election to the first Tuesday in April preceding the inauguration. Such a change is strongly favored by those opposed to the idea of a short session of Congress after the present election day in November, since it is likely to happen that the old Congress, as indicated by the result of the election, has ceased to reflect the political opinion of the country. The new arrangement would put a new Congress and a new president into office at the same time, instead of keeping the new Congress out of office a whole year as at present, save when a special session is called. However, it is not improbable that just such an amendment as this attached to the Henry resolution, desirable though it might be, would have the effect, by reason of the controversy it would provoke, of indefinitely postponing action upon the inauguration-day proposal.

Cooperation and Living Expenses

THERE are many features to the plan of cooperation recently laid before the advertising managers of the New York newspapers, at a dinner held for the purpose, by R. Onffrey, its originator, but one that seems particularly novel is that which calls for an agreement between the members of a cooperative organization to buy only from retailers whose methods stand thorough investigation. No astonishing results of combination in making purchases are promised. The retailers patronized will be able to effect certain economies, it is held, and to increase their trade, without resorting to expensive methods, so that they will be able to allow the cooperative association a discount on all cash sales of 9 per cent. Of this allowance, 6 per cent is to be returned to the consumers who had bought their necessities at prevailing standard prices, while the rest is to be equally divided between meeting running expenses and the cost of cooperative advertising.

It developed at the dinner, from the speeches made by those familiar with the facts, that cooperation, so often pronounced impracticable in this country, and so often discouraged on all sorts of grounds, continues to do more than hold its own in England where it has been practised for the last sixty-four years. The English cooperative stores of the present time do an annual business amounting to \$800,000,000, their shareholders receiving in dividends annually no less than \$34,000,000.

One of the promoters of cooperation in New York is so sanguine of success that he looks for 300,000 families to join the first association. On the basis of the average custom of these families the business for the first year would amount to \$120,000,000, \$6,000,000 going back in dividends. There is a strong incentive in the latter figure. In fact, no question has ever arisen as to the economic qualities of the cooperative system. It should not, however, be permitted to go into operation in this country until it shall be surrounded with safeguards equal, at least, to those that have been thrown around the savings banks in Massachusetts and other states that have taken advanced steps for the protection of the common people.

IT is over twenty years since competent engineers advanced the theory that all the problems attendant upon deep-water navigation and levee construction for western rivers could be solved by the adoption of the reservoir system. The Springfield Republican in a recent issue deals with the feasibility of applying this system to eastern rivers. It is referring more particularly to the Connecticut river when it says that the water lately running to waste will be seriously needed during the drought period of the coming summer. The experience with the Connecticut is, to all intents and purposes, the experience with the Ohio, the Mississippi, the Missouri, the Platte, the Colorado. Today countless millions of gallons of water going to waste; tomorrow drought along the waterways.

Even nature has never been a careful conservator. There has always been waste of natural resources by nature herself. It would never have done for man, to have placed all his dependence upon her. She has had to be saved from herself in other lands, from the Zuyder Zee to the Nile; she must be saved from herself here. The forest-denuded country is not the only country that has experienced floods and drought, as witness Kansas and Nebraska in the days when those states were treeless, when they had been treeless for more centuries than it is possible for man to estimate.

Storing of water until the next rainy day seems to thinking people the simplest possible solution of the drought problem. Why it is not adopted and systematically followed East and West, why it was not adopted and systematically followed years ago, are questions that baffle an answer. To put the reservoir system in operation now along all the great streams, to establish water depositories that could be drawn upon as the supply was needed, seems an elementary step in conservation. The West has lost time and millions of money by failing to take this step in the past; now that the East finds itself confronted by the possibility of floods and drought, it should profit by the West's mistakes.

Storage of Spring Floodwaters